WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } Proprietors.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS
OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

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$3 00 at the end of three months.
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ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

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☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with dispatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANKS,

Of every description may be had at the office of the "*Journal*," as cheap as can be procured in the State, for cash. Any blanks wanted, and not on hand, will be printed at the shortest possible notice.

CORNELIUS MYERS'
HAT & CAP STORE,
Market-Street—Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Hats and Caps at wholesale and retail. 7tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.
Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

WILLIAM COOKE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
Wilmington, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ROBERT G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW.
Wholesale & Retail Druggist
WILMINGTON, N. C.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, three first rate Journeymen Tailors, to whom constant employ will be given, and the best wages. Call on, or address a line to V. R. PEIRSON.
Oct. 18, 1844. Wilmington, N. C.
The Charleston Mercury will please insert 3 times, and forward account to this office. 5tf

Wilmington
HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store on Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he has fitted up expressly for the business, is now opening with a very handsome assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

My arrangements with one of the best manufactories at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of *HATS* and *CAPS* at the lowest possible prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and drab Russia, Brush, Black, and Pearl Cassimere, Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of mens' and boys'

SPORTING HATS,

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of mens', boys', and infants' **Caps**, of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns, French dress pocket. Ole Bull plush Bands, soft finished Guards, boys' Guards, youths' Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, glazed Lawns, Scalette, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. &c. &c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats. CORNELIUS MYERS.
Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

TO RENT.

A small House on Market Street.
A Room about 40 feet square, near the Cape Fear Bank.

For Sale.

Two Houses—one near the Rail Road, and one near the Presbyterian Church.
P. W. FANNING.
Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.
CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH BOOT.

I AM now opening a large assortment of **Boots & Shoes**, of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.

As heretofore, I sell for **CASH**, and offer my goods at very reduced prices. **Cheaper** than they have ever before been offered in this market at **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**.

Having employed the most *superior workmen*, **BOOTS** will be made to order, in the most approved **Philadelphia** style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
Nov. 29, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDERFORD.

Clerk & Master's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Honorable COURT OF EQUITY, begun and held for the County of New Hanover, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1844, I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday, of December Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the following lots in the town of Wilmington, viz: A lot situate and lying in the town aforesaid and being on the South side of Market street, on the corner of Front and Market st.; fronting 15 feet on Market and running back South 33 feet on Front street, with a fine two story BRICK STORE thereon.

ALSO,

A lot in said town on the south side of Dock st., between Front and Second streets; bounded on the North, by Dock Street, on the East, by a lot or parcel of land belonging to Mrs. E. Bradly, on the South, by a lot belonging to Dr John Hill, and on the West by a lot, the property of Mrs Elizabeth Dumbibin; being the same on which the present residence of S. M. West is situated.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

T. D. MEARES, C. & M. in E.
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

Liquors and Porter.

40 BBLS. N. E. RUM,
5 do. N. O., do.
5 do. Amn. Brandy,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
5 eighths Casks do.
5 eighths Cask Cog. Brandy,
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

Molasses.

82 HHDS. Martinique, new crop,
120 Hhds. Cuba,
60 Bbls. New Orleans,
for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Julia from Philadelphia.

20 HHDS Bacon Sides, 20 bbls. Mess Beef.
20 bbls. Mess Pork. 20 do. Prime Pork,
40 kegs Lard, 20 hhds. Coal. For sale by
Nov. 8, 1844. G. W. DAVIS.

Turks' Island Salt Afloat.

Received. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Nov. 1st. 1844.

Salmon

A LOT of superior No. 1 Salmon, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Nov. 1st. 1844.

In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit,
Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal,
Canal and Fayetteville Flour,
Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee,
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine,
Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills,
Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.
Nov. 22, 1844.

Fire
INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium. KELLY & McCALEB.
Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
AT THEIR OLD STAND.

C. & C. BRADLEY

WOULD inform their friends and customers, that they are now prepared to furnish them with almost any article in their line that can be called for, of their own manufacture and of the best materials, which, for kind and quality, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the State. They have a large stock of

Negro Brogans.

men's and boy's, both sewed and peged, all of which will be warranted.

——ALSO;——

a good assortment of gentlemen and ladies

RUBBER OVER SHOES,

CORK SOLES, &c. &c.

The Manufacturing and Repairing will be attended to as usual, of the best material, and as to STYLE shall be made to suit the wishes of all who may favour them with a call.

N. B.—Also, for sale, Northern tanned

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

and any other kind of Stock that may be wanted.
Shoe Maker's FINDINGS, &c.
Nov. 22, 1844. 10-3m

READ THIS!
Blacksmithing
L. WOOD,

LATELY from Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs the public that he has located in the town of Wilmington, and is carrying on the

Blacksmith Business

in all its various branches. He has on hand, of his own manufacture, a handsome and substantial assortment of **Round Shaves**, which he challenges to be surpassed, either in beauty or durability. PLUGGERS,

He will keep on hand a superior assortment.

REPAIRING,

of every description, in his line, promptly attented to and substantially executed.

L. W. will be thankful to the public for a share of their patronage.

His shop is situated on the Wharf, nearly opposite Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he may at all times be found, during business hours.
Nov. 22, 1844. 10-4t
Chronicle 4 times.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 44 for 1844.
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 14th, 1844.
14 *DRAWN NOS. OUT OF* 75.
CAPITALS.
30,000 Dollors! 10.000 Dollars!
5,000 Dollars! 5,000 Dollars!
&c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets $120
Do do 25 Half do 60
Do do 25 Quarter do 30

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
CLASS 45 FOR 1844.
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December, 21st, 1844.
SPLENDID PRIZES.
30.000 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars!
6.000 Dollars! 3,140 Dollars!
3.000 Dollars! 2,500 Dollars!
2,000 Dollars!
50 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.
&c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130
Do do 25 Half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32½

40,000 *DOLLARS.*

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
CLASS 46, FOR 1844.
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, the 28th of December, 1844.
78 *Number Lottery*—14 *Drawn Ballots.*
BRILLIANT PRIZES.

1	splendid prize of	$40,000
1	do	12,000
1	prize of	6,000
1	do	5,000
1	do	3,500
1	do	2,500
1	do	2,000
1	do	1,969
1	do	1,600
1	do	1,500
2	prizes of	1,250
2	do	1,200
20	do	1,000
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130
Do do 26 Half do 65
Do do 26 Quarter do 32½

of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—address,
J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers,
11 Richmond, Virginia.

Just Received from New York,
per schr. Samuel Ingham, and for sale by
WM. COOKE.

1 CRATE CROCCERY, 10 casks and 12 boxes Cheese, 15 kegs Goshen Butter,
20 bbls Apples, 20 do. Potatoes,
6 hhds retailing Molasses,
10 boxes Fire Crackers, and a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. [Nov. 29.

Prospectus

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be published, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress.—The speeches of the members are condensed to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpariel—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Goverment that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, through which *we speak* to members of Congress and their constituents, we will here state that we publish a daily paper at $10; a semi-weekly paper at $5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at $3 a year, payable in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, $1 per copy.
For the Appendix, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

☞ No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington City, Nov. 11, 1844.

PRINCE'S
Linnæan Botanic Garden
And Nurseries,
FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over $700) of the Trees, Plants, and Seeds at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every *post paid* applicant, by addressing WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.
Flushing, October, 1844.—[11

Per brig America from Salem.

20,000 FEET White Pine Lumber,
50 barrels Potatoes,
50 do. Onions,
50 do. Beets.
For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
November 22, 1854.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

NATIVISM.

A writer in the *Boston Courier*, whose communications are highly commended by the editor of that print, surpasses the rest of his kind in the bigotry and bitterness of his Nativism. He not only deprecates the reception in this country of the lower classes of foreigners, but he speaks of such men as Paul Follen—an amiable but unfortunate lover of liberty, a short notice of whom we published the other day—as "political lepers." The sentiment that "America is the asylum of the oppressed, the poor and the destitute," he regards a "miserable folly," to us a most "mistaken and degrading doctrine."

The writer then proceeds to inquire into the remedy for the evils of immigration. He says in the outset—

"It is not enough to deprive them (foreigners) of the weapon with which they have already pierced us. The frogs and the lice of Egypt came not with arms in their hands. A strong man may be crushed and smothered by the naked carcasses of a mob.

"We must, then, establish ourselves on a broader basis than a mere modification of these odious and now antiquated naturalization laws. We want to lessen the quantity, we must try to improve the quality, of the annimal matter, with which Europe favors us. We need no more immigrants, from any where; but we are willing to receive, and we will welcome with cordial hospitality, those who come to us because they admire and love our institutions, and respect our national character, and who bring to us scientific knowledge and mechanical skill, and refinement in manners, and taste in the elegant arts, or who are in any way qualified to add to our social improvement or our national prosperity and greatness."

Having thus established the rule that *gentlemen* from abroad may occasionally have the high privilege of visiting us, he proceeds to unfold the practical part of his system. Here it is:

"What can we do to exclude those who can prove but a curse and a pollution, and to admit those whom we can safely permit to share with us our patrimony, who are educated—who have skill as mechanics—who are capable of becoming intelligent farmers, or Why, my but a burden and pest to society?—these articles, of twenty-five per cent ad valorem duty As I love the present tariff system, I would gladly compromise with the chivalry, give it all up, and take in return their votes for this restriction. If decent and reputable people wanted to *visit* the country only, they should be entitled to debenture when they were ready to leave it; so none can cavil at my plan on that score."

According to this whig, the tariff must be given up as a hopeless business, and the most despotic nativism made to take its place. The cherished object of whig labor, for more than a quarter of a century, is to be abandoned, for the sake of a miserable expedient, taken up in a moment of disappointment. What strong devotion to *principles* this course displays? Yet it is characteristic of the career of the whig party from the beginning.

One thing, however, is to be said in favor of the new position of the whigs. It is a more consistent one than that they formerly occupied. No man, it seems to us, can be a logical reasoner, who seeks to exclude the importation of foreign goods, on the ground that free-trade brings the labor of Europe into competition with home labor, and yet stops short of the exclusion of the laborer himself. How is competition with foreigners to be hindered, if we allow them to come to this country, and establish their enterprises under our noses? An exclusion of foreign goods does not go far enough—the makers of the goods, must also be excluded. Americans will only have the home-market entirely to themselves, when they shall have succeeded in shutting out, not merely the goods of Europe, but the mechanics and capitalists of Europe. The extremest Nativism, therefore, is the most consistent position the whigs can assume. The force of circumstances has made them better reasoners than their own logic.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 31.

Business seems to brighten up—we have had several arrivals from Europe and a number expected. American produce seems rather at a stand, very little of anything called for; we, however, in a few days expect to have a change. The Island vessels are now commenced running, who take considerable of our merchandize off. Flour, $5 to $5¼, fresh; meal, $3 per bbl.; P. pork, $8½ to $9; beef, $5 to $5½; mess, $7½ to $8½; N. Bread, $2¼ to $2½; pilot bread, $3 per bbl.; Butter, 12½ to 15 c.; Lard. 7½ to 8½c. The ensuing crops among the W. I. Islands are uncommonly promising from all appearance. We will produce excellent crops—we have been favored with pleasant weather, abundance of rain, and thank God, we have been spared from gales of wind this hurricane season.
Phila. Ex.

From Grenada.—The Star, Capt. Patterson, arrived last night, bringing accounts to the 3d ult. We learn that an arrangement has been entered into with the Governor of Rio Hache, to permit vessels to lay at that port ten days, provided they do not land any part of their cargoes. Masters of vessels are required to have a correct manifest of every article on board, and any neglect to comply with this requisition, even in the minutest particular, renders the vessel liable to full port charges, and also to seizure.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Death of Arthur Bronson, Esq.—We notice another of our prominent citizens has departed from among us—Arthur Bronson, Esq., distinguished by his wealth, his financial skill and enterprise, and the profundity of his occasionally published views on important financial questions.
N. Y. Jour. of Com.

From the Charleston Mercury.

GROANS—(Hear them! Hear! Hear!) (terrific excitement)

No. 1. A Heavy Groan.

Col. Webb, Godfather General of the allied forces of Whiggery, Nativism, and Abolition, in a painfully protracted article, *retro circumcheu and prohi-spectively* lugubrious, utters a prohdigious groan as follows: Having shewn how atrociously Old Hickory murdered "the Great Regulator," he exclaims—

So much for the *past*. Of the *present* we have but little to say. Translating correctly the will of the people by their recent action at the polls, and the only inscription which the "*Present*" bears, would read thus:

Polk and Dallas.
Repeal of the Tariff; and Free Trade.
The stoppage of Manufactories and wages twenty cents a day.
Destruction of the Supreme Court of the United States.
REPUDIATION.
Annexation of Texas and War with Mexico.
Seizure of Oregon and War with England.
National Disgrace..
Destruction of Commerce and Universal Bankruptcy.
A Nation of Rogues and Paupers.
DISUNION.

'*Infandum*, Jimmy Polk! *jubes, renovare, dolorem*,'

No. 2. Another very Heavy groan.

The Utica *Gazette* groans that a Big *Woollen* Factory that was *going for to be* established there, wont be established *now*, because Mr. Clay is not elected. *Eheu! sic transit gloria* woolly.

No. 3. A Heavier yet Groan.

The Baltimore *American* groans that two great Iron work establishments were just going to have an operation in Maryland, and woe—*wont now*—cause as above. If Mr. Clay had been elected, they were going for to go into the operation of selling iron for 50 per cent more than it was worth. *Hard* case theirs! Ohe! *jam damn!*

No. 4. Yet a heavier and harder.

The Baltimore *American* groans that "two individuals" there were going to build *two* individual ships, that is to say, "each a ship," *if* Mr. Clay was elected. But as he is not, they give up the ship, "a ship each"! So there's two ships lost! *crews* and *cruise! Derry-down!*

All this is dreadful, and well calculated to make them turn up their eyes ! ! ! ! and hold up their hands ! ! ! ! ! !

☞ We shall hear next it groaned that H. Clay and Son had made extensive arrangements to send more "Hemp to traitors" Kentucky bagging to Charleston market fully with ty which he imposed for protection of the duson, is in danger, his parental care for us poor people being dispensed with, and our boys singing "Down with the baggage and *Up* with *Dundee*"! the said Mr. Clay says "Rot the hemp! he'll consume it himself." But avaunt the instigation! If "crowner's quest" shall ever pronounce over that defunctionary, its "*felo de se*" or "died by the *visitation* of *hemp*," the Whig press, not we, are accessories before the fact—Hang *them!*

Next will it be groaned that Miss Thackster had just invited Old Mrs. Malediction to a cup of black-tea, with a little Texian blood by way of stick in it—but as Mr. Clay *aint* in, she cant get her tea blooded, and has sent to say she *wont* be *at Home* to her Johnny.

☞ Put that in the "*diary*" or "dairy" as friend Flossbos calls it.

There are many more groans afloat. The North East winds grant with them—but we have not time to gather them, and as the manager said when Hyatt could'nt come on the stage—we leave a hiatus *valde deflendus*.

P. S.—We presume the next groan will come to us with mourning marks, complaining that John M. Botts, late of the Turf is now under the turf; that having pledged himself to head Captain Tyler or *die*—and having failed to head the said Captain, he has—as in honor bound—defuncted, *fugit, erupit, vixit.*

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

A Game that Two can Play at.

We have read in democrat papers, published in different manufacturing districts, that the whig employers are beginning to discharge their workmen on the pretence that business has declined since the election. At Newark, according to the Morning Post, a number of democrats have been dismissed from work on this ground, and similar complaints are made by the Boston and New Haven papers. But at the former place it has been discovered that two parties can play at this game of proscription. Most of the trade of Newark is with the Southern States, which are generally democratic; and "Southern purchasers can proscribe as well as Northern manufacturers." The Morning Post says:—

"It is well known that three ont of four of Southern merchants who come to the North to buy goods, are democrats. It is on this class that our manufacturers depend, not only for their wealth, but for their subsistence.—This large proportion of Southern democratic merchants, is proved by the numerous attendance of them at Trenton during the late democratic convention. These men are above countenancing any such petty and malignant tyranny as discharging a man from employment at the commencement of the inclement season merely for exercising his freedom of opinion. But let not these tyranical and malignant employers expect to escape. They are watched—information of such as have or shall exercise their power, except in a fair and honorable manner, will be immediately conveyed to purchasers at the South, who have been in the habit of buying from these very employers, and through them their names will be widely published throughout the Southern country. The subject has already attracted the attention of some prominent Southern men now in New York, who do not hesitate to express their indignation at such a contemptible course, in no measured terms; they will take measures to let these things be known among their Southern friends. There are some whigs, who, we rejoice to say, scorn to follow such a plan of giving vent to their malignant spite. But let those who persist in it beware. We shall soon see where the power of proscription is."

We would suggest to our political friends, in case this practise is persisted in, that they should publish the names of the establishments where it is done, that the public may know how to discriminate. We should be extremely sorry to see party prejudices carried into all the transactions of business; but if the arrogant mill-owners will oppress the poor but honest working-men who have dared to exercise the rights of freemen, why freemen must combine, in the best way they can, to protect their friends from wrong.

The Groans of the Britons!

The world will do us justice for having zealously striven, both in private and in public, to suppress the smallest sign of exultation over the defeated whigs. We felt it not in our hearts to triumph over them. They had risked their every hope on the election of Mr. Clay, "the great embodyment of whiggery,"—and when the People solemnly pronounced the doom of Federalism, we knew that their griefs would be keen enough, without being aggravated by the jeers and rejoicings of the democrats. To show the state of mind of the whigs of this metropolis, we quote the following pathetic lamentation from Monday's Whig:

"*Defeat of Mr. Clay and election of Mr. Polk!*—"This result so contrary to all human expectation, and so revolting to all sense of propriety, has clothed this community in mourning. The badge is not worn on the hat or the left arm—it is not exhibited in vain forms. It is told in the countenances of the people; in the gloom which overspreads nearly every countenance which is lighted up by intelligence! Our Rome mourns as old Rome did, when the battle of Canæ was lost!—The women are in tears, as for a great calamity; as if Hannibal was at the gates! and the very children look desolate and forlorn."

How then *could* any Democrat crow over such a despondent, deeply mortified party! We again proclaim to the world, to the immortal honor of the Spartan Band of this city, that they have borne themselves with the most exemplary dignity and propriety. There has been no rejoicing, public or private. They felt joy enough in having elevated to the highest office in their gift, two *men* of fine talents, high moral tone, and thoroughly imbued with the "good old Jeffersonian Republican" principles of '98 and '99—and in defending for a *third* time the aspirations of Mr. Clay, the most dangerous man in the nation, and the full representative of Federal principles, which if put into thorough play, would either have dissolved the Union into fragments, or have promote the unworthy views of selfish and ambitious spirits and in utter destruction of the rights guarantied to the States. All this was ample cause of joy among the Democrats—but they have properly confined the thrilling emotions of pleasure to their own bosom. They have not, for one moment, obtruded themselves on their disheartened brethren of "the Gibraltar of Whiggery"—and now we ask our readers, both Whig and Democratic, suppose the picture had been reversed; suppose New York had voted for Mr. Clay, and his election had been thus secured, in the opinion of the Whigs, (though we do not believe it,) how would the whigs have acted? Would they have spared our feelings, though we never would have been so cast down and prostrated as the Whig organ represents its own party to be; would not they have exulted over us in the most extravagant and insulting forms? Would we not have seen every kind of public demonstration of joy, torches, illuminations, firing of cannon, banners, coon songs, shouts, and huzzas?

We understand that the most extensive preparations had been made for a tremendous Whig jubilee—and yet, because we have not thought proper to follow their example, as we have been justified in doing by a fair construction of the *lex talionis*—because we have not danced, and sung, and huzzahed, and thrown up our caps, and shouted, and sent off skyrockets, and discharged guns big and small, and illuminated our houses; because when we meet a Whig we have too much feeling and good manners to laugh in his face and inflame his agony; and finally because the rueful countenances of our opponents cause a sympathetic feeling in our hearts for the cruel sufferings of the Whigs, and throw into our beaming looks a dignified pity for their own wo-begone appearance; for all this charity and sympathy, our only reward is to be taunted by these same liberal and far-seeing whigs, and to be told by their organ, (Monday's Whig) that "the Democrats were ashamed, we verily believe, of the candidate they had elected, and the cause which owed all its success to as extended and unblushing and persevering a scheme of falsehood as ever disgraced any age of civilization!"

We have from the first determined, and shall still persevere in our resolution, not to exult over a prostrate foe—*Debellare superbos pocere subjectis*, was the motto of the gallant knights in the ancient tournaments, and has been and is our emblem. We have beaten down the arrogant foe—let us now treat with forbearance and charity the vanquished and afflicted.
Richmond Enquirer.

The U. S. Senate.—The Boston Courier says it is now understood that Mr. Webster will take Mr. Choate's place in the Senate, and the same paper suggests that Mr. Clay, who is not older than Mr. Adams was when he went into the House, and Mr. Van Buren, should also be restored to the Senate. The Wilmington Gazette also says, that the Hon. John M. Clayton will be sent to the next Senate in place of the Hon. R. H. Bayard. The Pennsylvania Inquirer indulges a hope that Mr. Clay also may again be induced to become one of the leading minds and brilliant ornaments of that truly dignified body.
Baltimore Sun.

Maine.—The election of John D. M'Crate, democrat, to Congress, in the 4th district of Maine, over Morse, whig, the present incumbent, has been already announced. We learn from the Portland Argus, that Sawtelle, democrat, is elected to the next Congress from the 5th (Waldo) district, and Wilde, democrat, to fill a vacancy in the present Congress. This district was not represented at all last session.
Baltimore Sun.

THE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1844.

The Day of Election.

We don't know that we have yet said any thing about the policy and practicability of altering the period at which our State Elections are now holden. We are glad to see that the Governor has called the attention of the Legislative body to this subject in his Message. For our own part, we think it is a matter of very deep and general importance to all classes of our citizens; and we think that it is high time that some action should be taken on the subject. As the Governor very justly observes, it is highly desirable that the candidates for popular favor should have an opportunity of visiting and communicating freely with those whose suffrages they are seeking. It is but right that the people should know the opinions and principles of those into whose hands they are about to confide the making of the laws by which they are to be governed. As the thing now stands, they (the candidates) are compelled to canvass, alias stump the County or State, as the case may be, in one of the hottest, if not the very hottest and most unhealthy month in the year. Those who have gone through the operation can best tell what a dreadful task it is, and what a risk they run in performing it. To ride day after day, for three or four weeks at a time, 15 or 20 miles beneath the scorching and almost vertical sun of our high Southern latitude, and then to make a speech of two or three hours long in the open air, with the mercury standing about 90, is a task which few constitutions can stand without serious injury. Indeed the awful mortality which has taken place amongst the candidates for, and the members elect to the Legislature, ought, we think, of itself, to be a sufficient inducement for those to act who have it in their power, and prevent the recurrence of a similar fatal catastrophe. The death of the gallant and lamented Hoke will long cause candidates for the first office in the State to shudder when they think of embarking on a canvass which carried to the grave, a man in the very prime of life, blest, too, as he often observed himself, with an iron constitution. But we think it is unnecessary for us to urge this any further. Every member of the Assembly must, we think, be more fully conversant with the matter than ourself. To those from the Eastern counties however, it is a question of still graver importance than to those who come from the comparatively healthy region of the West. There seems to be a difference of opinion amongst those who advocate the alteration, about the most appropriate time. We think that the first Thursday in June would be about the most suitable day which could be pitched upon. At that time, generally speaking, the two most delightful in the year. Then the candidates could make their visits without being hourly in fear of their lives. We do hope the Legislature *will* take this subject into its serious consideration.

The Spirit of the Federal Press.

Had we space, or were we disposed, we might quote from some—some did we say—from almost all of the Federal papers which have been issued since Mr. Clay's defeat, articles that would have disgraced the columns of the vilest and most abandoned sheet, that emanated from the Jacobin Clubs of Paris during the reign of terror. In one portion of the Union, they threaten a dissolution of our glorious confederacy. In another, they tell the people of Europe—the monarchists of the old world, that the brilliant and glorious career of our transatlantic Republic, has drawn to its close—that the people of this country have ceased, as in times of yore, to be capable of choosing their own rulers. This and worse than all this, has poured in an inflamatory and pestiferous torrent from the Federal presses during the last two or three weeks. And why? Simply and solely because the people, emphatically the people, of this great country, had the independence and the intelligence to think and act for themselves. Because they would not, like the truculent serfs of Europe, receive and abide by the arrogant and dictatorial behests of the would-be-aristocracy—the moneyed and the monopolizing lordlings of the New World. This is what sets the organs of the Federal party in such a rage. They had fondly hoped and dreamed that their flagitious and ephemeral success in '40—a success brought about by a system of fraudulent misrepresentations, at the recollection of which the honest and thinking portion of the Whig party at the present moment, cannot but feel mortified and ashamed—a success too, which the Richmond *Whig*, (a leading Federal paper,) has the *unguarded* candor to say, could not be considered as a Whig triumph—we say, they had fondly but falsely dreamed that that mongrel success had so far subjugated the hitherto indomitable spirit of Democracy that they, (the Federalists,) might dictate just such terms and measures to it as they pleased. In this, thank Heaven, they have been mistaken—thanks to the recuperative energy of our free institutions—thanks to the "sober second thought" of the people, which we now feel every confidence will ever bring them back to the path of duty, the vaunting ambition of the "dictator,"—the high blown hopes of Federalism have been forever scattered to the winds.

The great issues pending between the two parties for the last forty years and upwards, have been fairly put to the people: they have had them argued in the most able manner, and now that after mature deliberation, they have returned their verdict, we think it would be obeying the dictates, as well of patriotism as of common sense, if the vanquished Federalists—the minority party—were to submit to that verdict with a good grace—as good *Republicans*, and as lovers of our free institutions. But no. We would as soon expect the Leopard to change his spots as that the Federal leaders would demean themselves as becomes the citizens of a free Republic. Well, let them rant and rave as much as they please; thank Providence, they may shew their teeth, but the power to bite they have not.

The Authority.

When Mr. Pearsall *authorizes* the "Journal" to say that our statement concerning his conduct at Kenansville was incorrect, then will be the time for us to go further into the matter. We know of no reason why we should enter into a discussion respecting it with the "Journal," which paper surmises, and suspects, and imagines, and thence infers that this is so, and that that is not so.

The above is from the "Chronicle" of the 27th ult., and is in reply to our article of the 22d, headed "James Pearsall." The reason why we passed it by last week was, that we had the assurance that Mr. Pearsall himself would notice the "Chronicle's" attack made upon his character at an early day. In this we were not mistaken. Below will be found a letter from Mr. Pearsall, which gives to "Outrageous Conduct" the lie direct. We might, we suppose, be content with spreading this letter before our readers unaccompanied by any comments of ours; but we think that, as the conductor of an independent journal, we are called upon whenever we see the press, the object of which should ever be to enlighten and elevate the public mind, degraded into an engine for the attack and villification of private character, to hold up such conduct to the eye of the community, that it may see what reliance is to be placed upon, and what amount of respect ought to be awarded to such prints as the Federal sheet which is published in this place. First that sheet made the attack upon an "influential Democrat," then upon Mr. Pearsall, in person. When we defended Mr. Pearsall, and pronounced the charge made upon him unfounded, the "Chronicle" says, when that gentleman "*authorizes*" the "Journal" to say that its statement was incorrect, then will be the time for it to go further into the matter.—Well, Mr. Pearsall does now, in his own person say, that the charge is founded on falsehood. The issue is now between Mr. Pearsall and the "Chronicle." We think that such attempts to injure private worth as the one in question, should be frowned down by the honest indignant of every

To the Editor of the Wilmington Journal:

Sir: With perfect astonishment, I saw some numbers of your paper on yesterday, with an extract published in the Wilmington *Chronicle*, headed—"*Outrageous Conduct.*" I had seen said extract in a previous number, but knowing that I was innocent of said remarks, and not knowing they were designed for me, did not notice it; but seeing my name in the *Chronicle* of the 20th inst., I think it high time to make some reply in vindication of my character, and must here say that I did not believe there was a man in Duplin who had the hardihood to say that I made use of such language, as quoted in the *Chronicle*, on the day of Election. If there is such a man detailing such language as coming from me, I do pronounce it a base slander on my character, and founded on prejudice, revenge, and falsehood, & not worthy the confidence of good men. Mr. Editor, I feel thankful that there are men who know me apart from the *Chronicle's* informant. As you have been good enough to vindicate my conduct, and no doubt are desirous to know the whole truth, I will give, as near as possible, my conduct and remarks on that day: I arrived in Kenansville before the polls were opened; I was soon informed that the *Modern Whigs* had two tickets, one of which was headed—"*True Republican Ticket.*" I asked if I could see one, the reply of my informant was no, but he would try to get one. I remarked that it was evidently designed to deceive, but thought it would not be made public. I did not see one during the time of voting, and remarked to some friend that the Whigs were ashamed of their Ticket. At this time the voting was nearly over. I went to dinner, and when I returned the Inspectors were counting out the votes. The Deputy Sheriff, in calling out the votes, said Polk or Clay, as it might be. After some time lo, and behold! out came a *True Republican Ticket*, and was read accordingly. For the first time I saw the *monster* in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff. Not knowing there was an Elector's name on it, I said it ought not to count, and observed to the Inspectors, that if I were in their places I would not count it, but finally advised them to set it down as it was, stating that Clay was no Republican, and said as a proof of it, that Massachusetts, that acknowlged Federal State, would go for him.—I heard several respond, it should not count; at which remark, a considerable confusion arose. I did hear a man say, that he that voted that ticket was a d——d scoundrel, and that he would spill his blood before it should count. At which remark, I said he might be a clever fellow, for I did believe there was an honest difference of opinion; but added that Clay never was or would be a Republican, (but upon reflection, I think there was a time, before he was said to have received a loan from the Bank, that he was called a Republican.) Here I was inconsistent, and to say what he would be, after so many changes in sentiment, was also an unguarded expression, for who can say, after his defeat, he may not change or be purchased for a few Coon-skins. The clamor ceased, and it was announced that nearly all the votes were counted out. I did not then ascertain, nor do I now know, what disposition was made of the vote. I left, being unwell, before the polls were closed.

Mr. Editor, for these expressions of my sentiments, the Editor of the *Chronicle* thinks proper to tradnce in his public newspaper, my name; but I view this conduct in the same light that I do the abuse of his old friend John Tyler, and all others who presume to differ in opinion with him. I do not know who the informant of the *Chronicle* is, or I would give him a passing notice. Mr. Editor, I am Coonbitten, but all "bites" are not deathly. The Editor and his tale-teller may wish to hold up my name to public scorn, but they cannot injure nor proscribe me.

Yours, respectfully, &c.,
JAS. PEARSALL.

Duplin Co., Nov'r 29th, 1844.

Curious.

"The present tariff will raise an amount amply sufficient to meet all the exigencies of the General Government, economically administered: and we now have some assurance that the Tariff will continue uninterrupted, and the protective policy become firmly established. Indeed, so thoroughly convinced have the people become, that the doctrine of Free Trade, whatever it may be in theory, is in practice a mere humbug that in the late contest for the Presidency, no candidate appeared advocating the doctrine—both the rival candidates advocating the principle of protection."

The above we extract from the "Message" delivered by Gov. Morehead, a few days ago, to the Legislature. We had no doubt that the coons would become mad—yes down-right crazy, when their idol, "the Great Embodiment," would be laid on the shelf by the American people. We had no idea, however, that the madness would ascend to such high places as that of Gubernatorial Chairs, or be exhibited on such a grave and dignified occasion as that of delivering a Message to the congregated representatives of a sovereign State. We were sadly mistaken, however: "And we now have some assurance," says his Excellency, "that the Tariff will continue uninterrupted, and the protective policy become firmly established." "*We now have the assurance.*" What on earth could his Excellency mean by this expression? or, what could tempt him to lug it into such a conspicuous place as that of his biennial Message? What can he mean by saying that "*now*" there is an assurance that the protective policy will become firmly established," when every one knows that in the election of Mr. Polk, and the defeat of Mr. Clay, the people of this country have registered their solemn verdict against the "*tenets*" were run as "Neal-dale men," says his Excellency.—True, neither Mr. Polk nor the Democratic party go for free trade and direct taxation. But Mr. Polk and the whole Democracy of the country have openly declared their hostility to the protective policy as exemplified in the Act of '42. Both the candidates (Clay and Polk) "advocated the principle of protection," says the Governor, in this precious Message of his. This we deny: and now, we challenge any man, the said Governor not excepted, to shew us the when and the where, Mr. Polk ever advocated the principle of protection.—The Governor, of course, means protection for protection's sake. This Mr. Polk does not now, nor never did advocate.—But the Whig party, from the meanest little penny-a-liner, up to the most distinguished of its "decency," has become perfectly reckless. In no other way can we account for the foolish, unjust, and unwarranted expressions which we have just quoted from the Governor's Message.

Death of Mr. Foreman, of Pitt.

In another part of our paper, our readers will see that the Hon. John L. Foreman, Senator from Pitt county, died at Raleigh, on Monday night, the 25th ult. From a private letter from Raleigh, we take the liberty of making the following extract:

RALEIGH, Nov. 27.

I have not much news of interest to communicate, except the death of Mr. Foreman, the Senator from Pitt. He died on Monday night last, after a protracted and painful illness. His case has presented one of the most extraordinary scenes of Federal ambition and thirst for power, I ever knew. Mr. Foreman's health has been very critical for weeks, and though such was the fact, his Federal friends, for the purpose of holding the balance of power in the Senate, would not suffer him to remain at home, but dragged him up here, and had him hauled to the House every day in his carriage, would take him out and assist him up to his seat, and there require him to sit every day as long as the Senate sat, to save his vote; when it was apparent to all he was very ill and sinking. He held out 'till the Speaker was elected, and then gave way, lingered 'till Monday night, and died. The Federalists have played a dastardly game this Legislature, but their ambitious designs have been entirely defeated.

We agree with our correspondent. Perhaps there is not in the records of the whole Union—certainly not in North Carolina—an instance where party madness, and party infatuation has been carried so far, or where it has lead to such fatal consequences. Mr. Foreman, we had the honor of knowing, and we will say for him, that as a *man*, he was an honorable and a clever fellow. For a considerable time past he had been sick, "nigh unto death"—when he reached Raleigh, we learn that he was almost in a dying condition. But still his Federal brethren who were in a minority of one in the Senate, dragged him to the chamber of that body, day after day, and there *compelled* him to stay, during the whole of its session, solely lest the Democrats, who, (being in the majority by one,) had a perfect right to elect their Speaker, should do so. The consequence was, that the moment the excitement passed away, he died—yes, and there is not a doubt but that he died a victim of the reckless ambition of Federalism. From our heart we sympathize with his bereaved friends. We do hope this fatal occurrence may be long remembered and held up as a warning to headstrong and factious politicians.

The Popular Majority.

We had thought that the Federal party had exhausted its whole stock of falsehoods and misrepresentations, during the political contest which has just drawn to a close, and that for a while, at least, its leaders would lay aside such low, mean, and unworthy weapons. We had thought that they would do so from sheer exhaustion, if from no other cause. But no! true to their old vocation, they have become since their defeat, even more unscrupulous than before. As an instance. The Federal press has been asserting that Mr. Clay had a majority of the popular votes, and that if the voice of the people could have made the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Clay would have been the man. Now we would tell our readers that this is a bare-faced misrepresentation. Mr. Clay has not received a majority of the popular vote. On the other hand, Mr. Polk has received a large majority. And had not a single foreigner, who has been naturalized during the last twelve months, voted for Mr. Polk, still he would have gotten a decided majority of the votes of native born citizens. We had intended to compile a table, shewing such to be the case, but instead, we will copy the following extract from an article in the Globe. Our readers will see that the first paragraph is a quotation from the National Intelligencer.

"With the vote of Tennessee, the vote of New York would have placed Henry Clay in the Presidency—a station which he was so fitted to fill, which he so well earned by a life of devotion and pre-eminent service, and *for which he has received a large majority of the votes of his countrymen.* How burning is the shame, and how deep the disgrace, that the will of this majority should have been rendered abortive, and the fondest hopes of this great nation crushed, by means openly and undeniably fraudulent, and yet without remedy!"

We make out a summary of the popular vote in several States, which is so nearly exact, as to render apparent to every mind the gross and wilful falsehood of the Intelligencer's assertion.

Full returns have been received from about one-half the States, and partial returns from all the others except Arkansas. The late election for Governor and a member of Congress, enables us to make a close estimate for Arkansas.

In South Carolina, the Legislature elects the electors—the Legislature in South Carolina; and the returns for members of the Legislature show, we believe, a Democratic majority of about 40,000. But as it is probable the Whigs did not exert themselves in that State, we have estimated the Democratic majority in it at 25,000.

	Polk.	Clay.
Maine,	13,000	
New Hampshire	9,230	
Massachusetts,		14,500
Vermont,		8,500
Rhode Island,		2,475
Connecticut,		3,300
New York,	5,800	
Pennsylvania,	6,382	
New Jersey,		787
Delaware,		220
Maryland,		3,308
Virginia,	6,500	
North Carolina,		3,945
South Carolina,	25,000	
Georgia,	2,100	
Alabama,	10,000	
Mississippi,	7,000	
Louisiana,		
Arkansas,	4,500	
Missouri,	12,000	
Illinois,	11,000	
Kentucky,		9,500
Indiana,	2,300	
Ohio,		6,500
Michigan,	4,000	
Tennessee,		
	118,812	53,190

Polk's majority over Clay in the U. States, 65,622.

The estimates of the votes of Illinois, Missouri and Alabama, are founded on the late elections for members of Congress and State officers. It is possible the result in all of them, on the Presidential poll, may show that we over estimate them four thousand votes. Make this large allowance, and Mr. Polk's popular majority over Mr. Clay will be SIXTY THOUSAND! But throwing these Democratic States out of the question altogether, the popular majority for the President elect is THIRTY THOUSAND; and yet the shameless sheet from which we have quoted, has the hardihood to spread abroad the news that Clay is defeated with the popular vote on the polls for him!! and party feeling is exasperated, and the nation insulted, by talking of the "deep disgrace" inflicted on the country by rendering "*the will of this majority abortive.*"

We rejoice that, by the decisive majorities of *fifty* and *sixty thousand* suffrages, a man whose purity of life throws his competitor into midnight, has reached the Presidency without an effort on his part, and has extinguished forever the prospects of that man who has labored incessantly for a quarter of a century to instal every vice in the chief magistracy. If he had succeeded, the world might have exclaimed, "How burning the shame! how deep the disgrace!" But the people of the United States have vindicated their character for virtue and intelligence by their choice, and by the invincible integrity which they opposed to corruption, bribery, fraud, and every infamous practice that ever debased the elective franchise in any part of the earth.—*Globe.*

Horrible Death.—An elderly lady, by the name of Mrs. George, residing some three or four miles from this place, came to her death in a most horrible and frightful manner, on Monday night last. The old lady, being helpless, was put to bed at the usual hour.—Sometime in the night, becoming cold, it is supposed she got up to warm, and, upon turning round, made a misstep and fell backwards on the fire; and, before the alarm was given, was burnt nearly to a crisp. The not quite dead when taken from the fire, expired in a few hours.—*Richmond (Ky.) Courier.*

COL. JAMES K. POLK, the President elect, was 50 years of age on the 2d Nov. ult.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We have little to add under this head. The returns from some of the States have not yet come to hand, (we mean officially,) but enough has been received to make it certain, as we said in our last, that Mr. Polk has received 170 Electoral votes, and that "that same old coon"—Henry Clay, has only received 105 votes in the Electoral College.

Tennessee.

From this State, at last, we have something like certain returns. Enough is now known, to warrant us in conceding her 13 Electoral votes to Mr. Clay. The National Intelligencer gives the official majority for Mr. Clay at 113, which shews that the contest in Tennessee was one of the closest which has ever taken place through the whole annals of our political history. The Whigs are endeavoring to make some political capital out of the fact that Mr. Polk has lost the vote of his adopted State. This is another evidence of how eagerly "drowning men will catch at straws."—Every body knows that Tennessee has been for years past a Whig State; that in 1843 the Federalists carried it by some 4,000 majority; that in 1840, Gen'l Harrison got a majority of 15,783, and now, forsooth, when Mr. Polk has reduced those majorities to a mere fraction, (113,) the Whig organs cry out—"Look at James K. Polk at home; see how the son of old Zeke Polk is appreciated in his own—his adopted State." Well now, the result in Tennessee, perhaps more than of any other State in the Union, ought to be gratifying to Mr. Polk. His popularity and his *principles* have literly annihilated the previous Whig majorities. But how is it with Mr. Clay in his "adopted" State.—Gen. [illegible]rison's majority in Kentucky was a[illegible]24,000. Has Mr. Clay's popularity maintained this majority? No.—The Federalists have lost about 15,000 in this State—the scene of Mr. Clay's early popularity and of his subsequent tergiversations too. So much for the relative popularity of the Federal and Democratic candidates in their own States. The Federalists *can't* institute a comparison between Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay, that will not redound to the advantage of the former.

Independence.

We like to see independence in the press. It is a glorious and redeeming feature. In the "Chronicle" of Wednesday, there is a short but "sweet" little article, which evinces the "fearless independence" of that print, in a way not to be sneezed at. Judge Battle has been guilty (the Standard says on good authority,) of "fraudulent voting." Judge Battle is a leading Federalist. The "Chronicle," in a spirit of independence, which all creation should commend, says that he should be brought to "law" in the same way with Mr. Henry. Well, we like to see this. Fed. versus Fed. Good, say we. But, by the way, we wonder if the "Chronicle" is not beginning to get a little tired of his attacks on private characters; at any rate, we should think his political friends are a little "weary" of "fraudulent voting."

Clarendon Race Course.

By reference to another column of to-day's paper, our readers will perceive that the races over the "*Clarendon Course*" will commence on the 18th instant. We learn from those gentlemen who take an interest in the sports of the Turf, that a number of the first racing nags in the country are expected to be "on the ground" on that day, and they anticipate that the amusements of the week will be as spirited, if not more so, than on any previous occasion. We know little about these matters ourself, but gather our information from those gentlemen who do, and who are well informed in matters of this kind. See advertisement.

Military.

Wm. M. Harris, of this place, has been appointed by the Brigadier General, and commissioned by the Governor, as Assistant Surgeon to the third Brigade of the North Carolina Militia, vice R. F. Purnell, resigned.

William Ferrand, of Onslow county, has been commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of the 24th Redgiment of North Carolina Militia.

Postage Reform.—The New York Tribune says—We have authority in which we confide for stating, that Postmaster General Wickliffe will next week recommend to Congress a reduction of the Rates of Post ge to *five* cents for all distances under five hundred miles, and *ten* cents for all greater distances. There can be no doubt that Congress will readily concur, though the Post Office Committee of the House, will interpose every obstacle in its power.

Charleston Patriot.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

The government has just received despatches of great moment from Mexico. Nothing definite had been done in relation to the Treaty, but it was expected that the modification made by the U. S. Senate would be assented to. The advices contained in the newspapers relative to the critical and confused condition of Mexican affairs, are fully confirmed. The government is in the most straitened circumstances, and a revolution is about to take place. A long period of bloodshed and anarchy seems to await that unhappy country. In the meantime, those of our citizens who are interested in claims upon Mexico for indemnity, will stand in need of all their patience. It follows, too, that, under such circumstances, the anticipation of a war upon Texas or the United States by Mexico, is of all conceivable events the least likely to happen.

North Carolina Legislature.

We present below, in a condensed form, from the Raleigh papers, all that we deem at all interesting, or of value to our readers.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th Nov., the following standing committees were appointed.

On Education.—Messrs. Cherry, Harriss, Shepard, Watters, Cunningham, Waddell, J. G. Dickson, Guthrie, C. L. Payne, Caldwell, Mills.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Bond, Collins, Murphy, Doak, F. H. Robinson, Grist, Jackson, Street, Golding, W. Dickson, Roane.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Eringhause, Moore, Regan, McLean, Kirk, Guyther, Washington, Brown, Puryear, Church, Fleming.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. D. A. Barnes, Martin, McIntyre, Faucette, Dunn, J. Barnes, Foy, Atkins, Taliaferro, Keener, Ellis.

On Claims.—Messrs. T. Wilson, Hawkins, McNair, Mebane, Phifer, Harrison, Brogden, Haughton, G. A. Miller, Reid, Clayton.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Jones, Littlejohn, H. Robinson, Graves, White, Davenport, Adams, Locke, Scales, Lord, Fagg.

The Senate being unable to organize, owing to a tie, Gen'l Wilson, the Democratic candidate for Speaker, addressed the following letter to Mr. Edwards, which was read to the Senate by the Clerk, on the 21st.

WEDNESDAY Morning, Nov. 20, 1844.

Dear Sir: The present painful state of things in the Senate should exist no longer. The question is, what is to be done? and that question must be decided and should be decided at once. The Senate, when full, is tied. Consequently, concession is necessary to the organization of the body and the despatch of business. But in the absence of one of the Whig Senators, the Democrats have a majority. The question is, should the Democrats, with an equal number when all the members are present, yield, when they have a majority, although that majority may be produced by the accidental absence of a Whig member! In all fairness I think not; for to carry out that principle, if, in the dispensation of Providence not only one but a dozen Whig Senators should be absent, yet the present democratic majority must yield to a present whig minority, because they *may* have a majority if all were present. Yet something must be done, and sacrifices submitted to rather than the public interest and welfare of the State should suffer. As I may be thought to have some personal feeling in the contest for Speaker, and lest the action of some of my friends may be embarrassed from personal considerations towards me, I have thought it right that I should express the desire which I feel that they should look *alone* to the interests of the State in the course which should govern them.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
LOUIS D. WILSON.

Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

November 21.

The House met and adjourned without doing any business, the Senate being unorganized.

SENATE.

November 22.

The Senate organized to-day by electing Mr. Gaither Speaker. The following are his remarks on taking his seat:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I am happy, that we have been enabled to proceed thus far in the organization of the Senate. We have heretofore, presented a novel and painful state of disorganization, and have each occupied a position much to be regretted by every North Carolinian.

The representatives of a constituency, that are remarkable for their respect to the Constitution, Laws and love of order, driven by force of circumstances, to take respective positions in this body that prevented the organization of the Senate. Ch[illegible] any other manner, than by each of the respective political parties (in which we are unfortunately divided) conceding a part of that which was desirable to both.

It is gratifying to see, that we have met this morning, not as partizans, but as North Carolinians, who have resolved to rescue the character of our beloved State from the reproach that might have been cast upon it, by remaining longer in the situation in which we have been placed, since Monday.

The only matter of regret is, that the honor of presiding over this distinguished body, has been cast upon myself. To me it is a source of embarrassment and sincere regret. It is a position I did not seek or aspire to, but as it has been the pleasure of the Senate to impose this responsibility upon me, in order to harmonise conflicting interests I feel bound to accept, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of your presiding officer, with the strictest impartiality and with no other view than to advance the interest of the State.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to return to you my most profound acknowledgments, for the honor conferred, and to invoke the aid of each and all without distinction of parties, in the discharge of the various duties of the chair.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met and adjourned without doing any busines.

SENATE.

Saturday, Nov. 23.

The Senate met and proceeded to business, and ballotted for Engrossing Clerk, and upon the 3d ballotting Mr. Waddell was declared duly elected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees:

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Moore, Poindexter, R. T. Paine, Mills, Washington, Lord, Shepard, Graves, and Bridgers.

On Private Bills.—Messrs D. A. Barnes, Sharpe, Gatling, Whitehurst, Edwards, Wilder, Leathers, Douthit, Watters, Beaman, Calloway, Lemmonds, Thrash, and Hamrick.

On Finance.—Messrs. Mills, Cherry, Poindexter, Mebane, Haughton, Atkins, Ellis, and Jones.

On the Library.—Messrs. Guthrie, Ellis, and R. P. Williamson.

Mr. Waddill presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That John McNeill, Esq., one of the sitting members from the county of Robeson has not the necessary qualifications required by the Constitution of this State to entitle him to a seat on this floor. Be it therefore

Resolved, That his seat be and the same is hereby vacated.

The said resolution was, on motion of Mr. Waddill, referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections."

Mr. R. T. Paine introduced a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire if any and what amendments are necessary to the Act concerning wrecks and wrecked property; said committee to report by bill or otherwise. Read and adopted.

SENATE.

November 25.

Mr. Lindsay, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, reported that Maurice O. Waddell was duly elected Engrossing Clerk.

After the transaction of other business,

The Speaker announced the following standing Committees, to wit:

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs.

Pasteur, Stallings, Bogle, M'Millan, Eaton, and Cowper.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Francis, Hellen, Holmes, Hill, Pharr, Moody, and Hester.

On Claims.—Messrs. Drake, Tomlinson, Worth, Hargrave, Melvin, Etheridge, and Jefferson.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs.—Waddell, Boyden, Edwards, Biggs, Woodfin, Shepard and Jeffreys.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Joyner, Dockery, G. W. Thompson, Stowe, Tayloe, Boyden and Cameron.

On Education and the Literary Fund.—Messrs. Wilson, Speight, Elliott, Halsey, Boyd, Exum and Lindsay.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the transaction of some unimportant business in the House, the hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the message of the Governor was handed in by Mr. Reynolds, his private Secretary, and read in the House by the Clerk.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1844.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Joyner, the Senator from Halifax, announced in an appropriate manner, the death of JOHN L. FOREMAN, Esq., the Senator from Pitt, and moved the usual resolutions of respect to the deceased. Messrs. Cameron, Joyner, Wilson, and Boyden, were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to unite with the Commons' committee in suggesting the proper ceremonies to be observed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met according to adjournment. A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of one of their members, Mr. Foreman, of Pitt, accompanied with the usual resolutions and a proposition that the members of the Legislature wear crape on the left arm during the session, as a testimony of respect for the deceased. Mr. Harris, of Pitt, made a most touching and appropriate address upon the merits of Mr. Foreman, and moved to concur in the proceedings of the Senate; and this motion was seconded in a few neat remarks, by Mr. Washington, of Craven.

The Resolutions of the Senate were then adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Perkins, Bridgers, Washington and Shepard, as a select Committee on the part of the House to unite with the Senate Committee, in making suitable arrangements for the funeral of the deceased. The Joint Select Committee then met, and soon afterwards Mr. Shepard, as Chairman, reported to the House that they had had the matter under consideration, and recommended that the Senate and House meet to-morrow morning at the Capitol at 9 o'clock, and thence proceed to the residence of the deceased, and accompany his remains to the limits of the City. Gen'l Wilson, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Boyden and Col. Joyner, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. Perkins, Bridgers, Washington and Shepard, on the part of the House, are the pall-bearers selected by the Legislature for the deceased.

On motion of Mr. Washington, the House adjourned until Thursday morning 10 o'clock.

THURSEAY, Nov. 28

The two Houses were chiefly engaged yesterday, in balloting for various Officers, which consumed a good deal of time in the process, but the result of which may be stated in a very short compass:

J. Holderby, of Rockingham, was elected the third Engrossing Clerk, on the first vote as follows, viz:

J. Holderby,	60
W. J. Lewis,	58
T. S. Clark,	28
J. J. Thomas,	2

David Outlaw, of Bertie, received nearly an unanimous vote for Solicitor of the first Judicial Circuit, there being no other name in nomination.

In the sixth Judicial Circuit, Hamilton C. Jones was re-elected Solicitor by the following vote, viz:

H. C. Jones,	95
J. W. Osborne,	26
J. R. Dodge,	20
H. Gufon,	19

William Hall, Esq., the old Secretary of State, was re-elected to that Office.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Louisiana Frauds.

The whig papers continue to copy from the New Orleans journals declamations against the frauds said to have been committed in the parish of Plaquemines, in Louisiana. The charge is founded on the fact that some twelve hundred votes have been cast in that parish, which usually casts only six hundred.

Nothing is said by the same whig papers of one of the whig municipalities of New Orleans, where four hundred votes are commonly taken, but which now gives eight hundred and eighty-six. They say nothing of the large increase of votes in the other whig municipalities, nothing of the great increase at Baton Rouge, and nothing of the increase in other places.

In regard to the parish of Plaquemines, the democrats admit the great increase of votes, but they ascribe it to "the fine weather which had prevailed for three days and had permitted the pilots, the fishermen, and the planters the most remote, to repair to the polls with more facility than ever."

And Mr. Gilbert Leonard, the Judge of that parish, in the following letter addressed to the New Orleans Courier, denies that any frauds were committed, unless by the whigs:

To the Editor of the Courier:

SIR—I read this morning an editorial article in the Bee, accusing the democrats of the parish of Plaquemines of having committed frauds at the last elections, and in which my name has been mentioned. I will not condescend to refute the gross lies contained in said article: I will only say, and I can prove it, that all the frauds which have been committed in said parish have been perpetrated by the whigs; they procured men who did not then, and never did possess any property, to vote there. In one case especially, it was so palpable that Dr. Wilkinson, who had brought a man to vote, and finding that I said nothing to it, took back that man's ticket, and said he would rather that he should not vote—this is the case of the Red River man; and, as for the statement showing that by the census of 1840, the parish had but five hundred white male adults, it proves that the officer, who made the census, either committed an error or did not do his duty, because I can prove, by Mr. Joseph B. Wilkinson (a strong whig, by the bye) that he himself has sworn more than ELEVEN HUNDRED persons, of full age, of course (for the law requires it,) living, residing, and who have planted corn, in the said parish, since 1833;—those names I have, having copied them from Mr. Wilkinson's book.

G. LEONARD.

"Mr. Jones have you heard the news!"

"What news?"

"Why, a new comet can be seen with glasses."

"So I understood, and took four strong glasses of rum punch, and then didn't see any comet, but I'll tell you what I did see—I saw stars."

"Is it possible.

From the N. Y. Ev. Post.

The office of a Member of Congress.

There are different lights in which the office of a member of Congress is regarded. The constitution looks upon him as the intelligent and faithful representative of his constituents. The friends of American industry, as the men who make their fortunes by a tariff of high duties call themselves, have another theory. They look upon a member of Congress as a tool who is to be dexterously used for their own profit and convenience, often without his knowing it. The constitution presumes that he will be certain to understand every question that comes before him before he gives his vote. The protectionists suppose no such thing, and they are frequently right. They suppose that when he undertakes to settle a tariff he has taken in hand a matter which he does not understand and that by a little management he may be induced to tax his constituents most oppressively without being aware of what he is doing.

An example which come to our knowledge lately, will show that these ingenious "friends of American industry" are not so very much mistaken in their theory as one would suppose.

A western member of Congress, by no means wanting in general intelligence, was in this city not long since, and being in the warehouse of one of our importers, was shown a sampel of cotton goods, and asked how much duty he thought it paid.

"It is cotton, I believe?" said he.

"It is cotton."

"Then it pays a duty of thirty per cent.—The tariff of 1842 imposes a duty of thirty per cent. on imported cottons generally."

"It pays a duty of more than a hundred," replied the importer. He then went on to show how, by the help of the ingenious trick called a *minimum*, which the eastern manufacturers introduced into the tariff, the goods in question were made to pay more than a hundred per cent., and how many other fabrics were taxed twice that amount.

The member of Congress was surprised.—The manufacturers, he said, had claimed a duty of thirty per cent. as a measure necessary for the safe prosecution of their business; he had thought the request a reasonable one, and voted for the tariff with the idea that he was taxing imported cotton goods only thirty per cent. on their value.

So successfully were the members of Congress humbugged in 1842—we speak not of all who voted for the tariff, for some of the members of older standing must have understood what they were doing and assisted in practising the deception upon the rest—that the game is now renewed. The tariff of 1842 is to be saved from a repeal by practising upon the credality which was so successfully appealed to when it was passed.

The members of Congress are to be made to believe that the prosperity of the nation depends upon the tariff and will be destroyed the moment it is touched. Accordingly the whig newspapers ring with alarming accounts of workmen discharged, mills abandoned half built, and manufacturing companies dissolved, merely because Mr. Polk is elected. If the fear of a reduction of the tariff produces such an effect, they ask, what will be the consequence of the actual reduction? what but starvation and beggary to halt our population?

The design of the clamor is to practice upon the timidity and the presumed ignorance of the members of Congress, and to prevent them, if possible, from reducing the duties to a reasonable rate, such as the consumers will cheerfully bear. No doubt certain manufacturing enterprises have been abandoned, and wisely [illegible] such reality as to threaten each other with ruin, even if the tariff were not to be revised. Our readers may possibly recollect the ruin which excessive competition brought upon so many of the stockholders in the eastern manufacturing companies, some fifteen or sixteen years ago. The protective system was in full effect; everybody rushed into the business of manufacturing cottons and woollens; many families invested all they had in the stock of cotton and woollen mills; the market became overstocked, the stocks became worthless, and thousands were reduced from comfort to poverty. Nothing more has now happened than that a similar madness has been checked, and a similar catastrophe prevented. Yet the whig organs, by diligent and daily exaggeration, are striving to magnify this wholesome check and this happy prevention into a mighty mischief, which is to freeze the souls of the members of Congress with fear, and induce them wholly to abstain from meddling with the tariff.

The Journal of Commerce has a Washington letter containing some opinions about Mexican and Texian affairs, seemingly emanating from Mr. Calhoun or his friends. The writer says:

"It is not the opinion, I learn, of the Secretary of State, that any war can grow out of that measure, should it be consummated.—Should the annexation be effected, it will be with the consent of Mexico, and with ample indemnity to her. The offer of ten millions, heretofore made to Santa Anna, was, from all accounts, far from being offensive; but it was deemed by him and his friends, and by the British agents in Mexico, who look to that indemnity as a source from which British debts can be paid, as an insufficient sum. Moreover, Santa Anna himself was desirous that provision should be made, in the treaty, to indemnify him for his personal losses and sacrifices incurred by the Texan revolution.

"The government of Mexico entertains no serious expectation or design to re-conquer Texas. On the contrary, it perceives no benefit that can be derived from a re-union with a people of different origin, language, religion, and institutions. Mexico covets the security and border tranquility that she can alone obtain from the establishment of a boundary line between her and the United States, for which the United States will be responsible. She has every advantage to expect from such a treaty of peace and boundaries with the United States, and nothing from war."

Simple Cure for Croup.—We find in the Journal of Health, the following simple remedy for this dangerous disease.—Those who have passed nights of almost agony at the bedside of loved children, will treasure it up as an invaluable piece of information. If a child is taken with croup, instantly apply cold water, ice water if possible, suddenly and freely to the nose and chest, with a sponge. The breathing will almost instantly be relieved. So soon as possible, let the sufferer drink as much as it can, then wipe it dry, cover it up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the parent's anxiety, and lead the heart in thankfulness to the power which has given to the pure gushing fountain such medical qualities.

Commodore Moore arrived in Baltimore on the 13th ult., from Washington City, and took lodgings at the Exchange Hotel.

New-Hampshire.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire convened at Concord on the 20th of Nov. last. We make the following extract from the Governor's Message, which is about half of it. After a short review of the State's affairs, Gov. Steele remarks:—

It would, perhaps, be out of place for me to congratulate the legislature on the result of the presidential election; yet I cannot forbear saying that its result must go far towards convincing political aspirants that honest, straightforward action is far preferable to ever varying professions, corrupting schemes of distribution, or false issues on national policy. Not many years since it was confidently said that, without a national bank, the currency would be ruined, and exchanges from one section of the country to another would be disastrously disordered, if not rendered impossible of being effected at all. Time has proved these confident predictions to be wholly unfounded. A sound and wholesome trade has effected that which the United States Bank failed to do, and has gone far towards convincing every one open to conviction, that trade, left to itself, will regulate its own concerns much better than any artificial power can do it. Such also will be the fate of the present tariff predictions. The tariff, left as it now stands, will work the destruction of the interests involved in its immoderate protective clauses. Protective duties have the effect of enhancing the price of the articles protected, and in proportion to the rise of prices will be the profits made by the producer or manufacturer. If those profits are large, the inducement to the capitalist is greater to extend such profitable business; and this is often done so hastily that prudence is lost sight of. A rush takes place, the business is overdone, and the home market overstocked.

To remedy the evil, a foreign market must be resorted to; but this cannot be done except at a sacrifice ruinous alike to the business of the manufacturer and all other interests necessarily connected therewith. That we are fast approaching a crisis I cannot doubt. Manufacturing establishments are being erected or enlarged with such haste, that time is not given for the damp walls of the building, or the paint on the machinery, to dry. Machines of all kinds, new and old, are eagerly sought after, and as eagerly set in motion. The late land speculations were scarcely conducted with less deliberation or judgment than are the erection of mills or purchase of stock in mills already built. If the concern can show the large dividends, no matter how made, no matter what the construction or durability of the buildings or machinery may be, they are rarely, if ever, examined or inquired after—present gains alone control the decision of the purchaser. The result is inevitable; protective duties cannot save interests thus situated from a revulsion which must, sooner or later, bear heavily on the operatives, and force them either to add to their already burdensome hours of labor; or submit to a large reduction of wages; perhaps both. Such has ever been and will be the result of all hot-bed systems. If we wish to have wholesome and permanent interests of any kind, we must admit of a fair competition.

JOHN H. STEELE.

Council Chamber, Nov. 20, 1844.

Piracy and Murder.

The Liverpool Mercury of Nov. 1st, gives the following account of an atrocious case of piracy and murder, committed on the high seas:

"The Pomona, of Glasgow, a fine merchant [illegible] of 320 tons burden, under the command of Captain Munro, was unfortunate enough, on the 29th of July last, while on her passage from Jamaica to Europe, to be overtaken by a pirate schooner, carrying Spanish colors, with a crew of apparently about 150 men, most of whom were negroes and mulattoes. She was a beautiful craft, with a large gun on a pivot between the main and foremasts; painted yellow on the starboard side, and black on the larboard. Captain Munro deeming all thoughts of resistance vain, surrendered at discretion, and the result was the immediate slaughter of himself and his chief mate, Mr. Gough, followed by the murder of most of the rest of the crew, excepting some who threw themselves overboard, to avoid the savage cruelty of the pirates. The remaining few, after the most cruel treament, were bound in cords, and left in the forehatchway by the pirates, who, having plundered the vessel of all they wished, cut away the topmasts, destroyed the rigging and sails, and scuttled her in several places. The unfortunate vessel was fallen in with a few days after the massacre, when she was water-logged, and nearly in a sinking state. The second mate and three seamen, after the pirates left the vessel, contrived to extricate themselves, and were found by the brigantine in a deplorable state. This is the third act of piracy which has been committed in the West Indies within the last six months."

"KEY WEST, Nov. 25.

"On the 20th inst., the brig Lime Rock, of New Orleans, Ould, master, left here with a cargo of Salt, bound for New Orleans. At ten o'clock same night, she suddenly sprung aleak and leaked so badly that the Captain tried to get her back here, but the wind was ahead and the leak increasing, he made for the nearest land that he could find, and succeeded in getting her on the Tortuguese, she being then bowsprit and deck under water.—She was soon boarded by wreckers and stripped of her materials, which were brought here with the Captain, and arrived yesterday. On the 17th inst., the bark Highlander, ——, master, of and from Newport, R. I., with Potatoes, Onions, Oil, &c., for cargo, got ashore on the Tortuguses, was assisted by wreckers and got off and arrived yesterday. She is leaking badly and will have to discharge.—The ship Atlantic is to be sold by the U. S. Marshal by order of the Court, on the 28th inst. This case for salvage has not yet been handed.—*Charleston Patriot.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The demand for foreign exchange is more limited, and the rates have become heavy; with a tendency downwards. The rate of loans by the banks is still held at six per cent, both in this city and Philadelphia, but money is cheaper in the streets, and the banks must soon reduce their rates.—When the result of the Presidential election was known to be a choice of Mr. Polk, the democratic candidate, there was a desperate outcry on the part of some of the more unprincipled and ignorant of the vanquished, that this mere choice of a particular man for President would ruin the business of the country. Under the effect of this outcry, the banks improved the opportunity to make a little more money by advancing the rate of their loans. This has succeeded for a little while. But now the great mass of those doing business, find the cry of ruin to be a humbug started in a measure, by persons who hoped to make a little gain out of the terror of their neighbors, and also reflecting that a President can of himself do nothing with a Senate opposed to him, and above all that no man chosen by the people to a public office would propose a measure to ruin that people, this mass of the community ridicule the idea of a whig panic. Bright anticipations are now beginning to be entertained by those most desponding a few days since. Confidence is restored with a firmness that was unfelt before, money is becoming plenty again, high spirits are beginning to be felt by those in business, and stability, steadiness and prosperity are foreseen in all the branches of trade for four years to come, with one exception. We say with one exception. The poor manufacturers who have been coining money for the last few years, and were looking forward to more extravagant gains in their business than were realized by the land speculators in 1836, suddenly they find they will be compelled to be satisfied with as moderate profits as other branches of business. Thus it is; every item which has been published as an indication of the ruin that was before this great country, relates to some little job in which some one of these manufacturers was concerned. Not a word has yet been said by the other great branches of business of any ruin which they anticipate. And the reason is, they have been conducted in a more healthy manner than that of the manufacturers, and they fear no evils.

Eve. Post.

Charleston Market, Nov. 30.

COTTON.—The receipts of Uplands during the week past, have been as follows: by Rail Road 7585 bales, by water 5485, by wagons 896, total 14,956 bales. Exported in same time, to Liverpool 7092 bales, to Havre 2 677, to other foreign ports 1000 bales, and coastwise 4854, making a grand total of 15623 bales—leaving on hand a shipping stock of 21851 bales, exclusive of 15131 bales on shipboard not cleared.

Inferior and Ordinary,	4½ a 5
Middling a Middling Fair,	5¼ a 5½
Fair a Fully Fair,	5⅝ a 6

RICE.—The market throughout the week has exhibited much firmness, with a steady demand, during which holders in some instances have been able to realize on some qualities an advance on previous prices. We however retain our former quotations. The receipts of the week amount to 3520 tierces; exported 4421; sales 2900, of which the particulars are as follows—133 tierces at $3½; 126, 3 1-16, 176, 3, 77, 2 15-16; 355, 2¾; 203, 2 13-16; 784, 2¾; 650, 2 11-16; 100, 2⅞, and 225, 2 9-16.

ROUGH RICE.—The receipts amount to near 38,000 bushels, of which 19,000 have been sold, viz. 5,000 at 77; 8,200 at 76; 3,500 at 70, and 1,500 at 69 cents.

MOLASSES.—258 barrels New Orleans Molasses, new crop, have been landed and sold, principally at 27½ a 28 cts. For a few barrels in small lots 29½ a 30 cents have been obtained. For West India there has been a little better demand than of late, and our quotations for a good article have been obtained with more ease.

GRAIN.—The only arrivals of the week consist of 1100 bushels Corn, and 3000 bushels, imported by a dealer to order.

Extracts from the Mercury Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, Nov. 30.

The tendency of cotton is still downward, and large sales made this week at 4½ to 4¾. Flour continues at about $3 75 $4 and $4 25, for cross, fine and superior. Domestic Liquors still scarce, and prices somewhat advanced.—*Carolinian.*

MARRIED,

In this town on the evening of the 3d inst., by Rev. A. Repiton, Mr. Francis James, formerly of Nantucket, Mass., to Miss Jane Wallace, of this place.

In Bladen county, 21st ult., Mr. Charles Peteraillie, to Miss Caroline Cromartie, daughter of Mr. Patrick Cromartie.

In Sampson county, 19th ult., by John G. Williams, Esq., Mr. Owen H. Johnson to Miss Aholiba Howard, daughter of Thomas Howard, Esq.

At Stricklandsville, Duplin county, on Thursday, 21st ult., by Thomas Stanford, Esq., Mr. Samuel Gavin to Miss Martha Jones, daughter of Allen Jones, Esq.

Also, on the same day, and in the same neighborhood, by A. Maxwell, Esq., James Madison [illegible] to Miss Eliza Ezzell.

In Raleigh, on the 27th ult., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Rector of Christ Church, Col. John H Manly to Miss Caroline, second daughter of Louis D. Henry, Esq.

In Edgecombe county, 24th ultimo, by Rev. John F. Speight, Mr. Daniel Lane to Miss Lucretia Land, daughter of Mr. Daniel Land.

DIED,

In Edgecombe county, 24th ult., in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Moses Farmer.

Also, a few days since, aged about 50 years, Mrs. Margaret Little, wife of Mr. William Little.

In Greene county, 17th ult., Mr. Samuel Vines, aged about 60 years.

In Moore county, Neill McNeill, aged about 65, formerly a member of the General Assembly of this state, from Cumberland county.

In Fayetteville, Mrs. Sarah Kimball, consort of the late Mr. Amos Kimball, in the 44th year of her age.

From the Howard District Press.

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, Nov. 23.

At the going down of the Sun, on Tuesday, November the 19th, 1844, at Rockhill Institution, in the 17th year of his age, died, Louis McLane Saunders, son of the Hon. R. M. Saunders, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and grandson of William Johnson, of Charleston late of the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

A tribute to his memory we would offer. He has gone!—Tears are vain!!—He sleeps!!—and we trust he sleeps in Jesus and with God. His pale and cold body was before us—beautiful in death!—Earth lines have been upon his brow, and more than the etchings of care upon his cheek—and his young heart has suffered. But all is now more beautiful—calm in death.

He came to us early in January. We looked upon his face and we saw the frankness of the soul. His heart was in his hand, and his hand was open. His was indeed a generous and a noble spirit. He became one of our household, and very soon a *loved one* of our family;—and upon all the hearts here he hath left an impression which breathes forth the fragrance of affection and love. May God love him as we have loved him, and he us.

His school companions at Rockhill are heart stricken. The flower of them all, as they while bending over his cold bed of death, have already called him, has cast his bright petals, early in this autumn touched by the frost of death. Their number is broken!—He goes from them. They shall see him no more. Their last farewell is all unheard by him. Their warm kiss upon his cheek gives back to their heart but the coldness of death. Their *tears embalm him.* Their prayers have gone with him, as we trust he has gone to the place, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

In his protracted sufferings, (near fifty days,) he has had all that medical aid and skill could proffer at his bedside. *One* has watched by him, his attending Physician, as though he had been the son of his own bosom day and night, and all day and all night has been with him, and could professional science and experience have saved him, he would yet have been with us.

A last consolation God has granted us. His father and his mother, with his beloved sister, came from the far South, to mingle with us and watch by him in his sufferings, and when he died. We would not intrude upon the holiness of private grief, but still are permitted to say that *they*, while they mourn their loss, are satisfied that his appointed time had come, and that earth could no longer claim their child,—God having called him unto himself.

Rock Hill, Nov. 20. A. H.

NEGRO BROGANS.

500 PAIR NEGRO BROGANS,
500 pair men's kip do.

Together with a general assortment of men's

CALF and KIP

sewed and pegged *BOOTS*, which will be sold cheap and no mistake, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.

J. PUNDERFORD. [N29, 1tf

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 3 o'clock, P. M.

No mail north of Petersburg has arrived in this place since Monday last. But what is worse, the Cars due on yesterday, have not yet reached here. To-day's train due about 11 o'clock, A. M., has not yet made its appearance. We fear some accident must have happened. It is thought by some, that the Road has been washed by the rains of Tuesday last. We are consequently unable to give our readers any recent news from Raleigh. The papers from that place, reach here on Wednesday's and Thursday's; but the total failure of the mails leave us in the dark, as to what is going on there. We have waited as long as we could, to get our paper out in time, but to no purpose.

½ past 4 o'clock, P. M.

We stop the press to state that

The Cars have just arrived. We learn from Mr. Walker, Mail Agent, that they were detained in consequence of the Locomotive having been thrown off the track, on Tuesday night, 13 miles this side of Weldon, by a tree which was blown across the road in the gale of that day. No injury happened to any person, that we have heard.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 28—brigs Uncle Sam, Bowen, Providence, to G W Davis; Millinoket, Thompson, Martinique, to J Hathaway & Son.

30—barque T O Brown, Gooding, Porto Rico, to G W Davis; brigs N F Frothingham, Beardsley, Matanzas, to G W Davis; Dispatch, Cook, Antigua, to C D Ellis; Franklin, Patton, Guadaloupe, to E Dickinson.

Dec. 1—schr Aurora, Foster, New York, bound to Philadelphia, was blown off, and put in here in distress, to E Dickinson; schr Monsoon, Derry, St. Jago de Cuba, to G W Davis.

2—brig Charlotte, Hopkins, Port Lewis, Gaudaloupe, to C D Ellis. The C lost 2 men on her passage.

4—brig David Duffie, Williams, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, to C D Ellis.

5—schr Abigail and Eliza, Thomas, Porto Rico, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

Nov. 30—brig Echo, Smith, Havana, by J Hathaway & Son; schrs Mary Ann, Beale, New Orleans, by C D Ellis; Jonas Smith, Taylor, New York, by C D Ellis, Samuel Ingham, Doughty, New York, by Wm Cooke.

Dec. 1—brig Eliza, Blake, Cuba, by G W Davis.

2—brigs Llewellyn, Randall, Martinique, by Russell & Gammell; General Marion, Hinds, Antigua, by G W Davis; Eagle, Fullerton, Kingston, Ja., by Brown & DeRossett; Levant, Hathorn, Matanzas, by Barry & Bryant; schr Nevis, Kinney, Cuba, by G W Davis.

5—brig America, Treadwell, Cuba, by G W Davis.

6—brigs Fox, Card, Gaudaloupe, by E Dickinson; Mazeppa, Colson, Tobago, by E Dickinson.

R. D. ADDINGTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS returned to Wilmington, and can be found at the Carolina Hotel.

He very respectfully tenders his services in the following branches of his business, viz: in

Plugging teeth with gold or silver; extracting teeth with improved and approved forceps; removing tartar and stains on the teeth; restoring to health, flabby and diseased gums; producing symmetry and regularity in the teeth; applying artificial teeth to any case whatever.

Which operations tend to preserve the teeth, sweeten the breath, improve the health, and add much to beautify the appearance of the mouth.

Old plates altered and repaired, so as to feel comfortable; the teeth of indigent persons extracted without charge.

December 6, 1844. 12-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will, on the first day of April next, associate with his present business as Merchant Tailor, the general **Dry Goods and Jobbing Business,** for which reason it becomes necessary that he should close his stock now on hand, and offers the same at ***cost.*** He will commence selling the same at AUCTION, on Monday next, the 9th day of December, and will so continue to do from day to day, until disposed of. His present stock consists of a large and well selected assortment of

French and English Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c.

Also, a general and large quantity of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of all kinds, with every description of gentlemen's Wearing Apparel. Indeed, he deems it unnecessary to enter into detail, as he believes his stock is generally known.

The subscriber would also respectfully announce to all indebted to him, that it becomes imperatively necessary that his books should be closed by the 15th day of January next, by which time he requests all indebted to him to come forward and close their accounts either by cash or notes with approved security.

V. R. PEIRSON.

December 6, 1844. 12tf

C. HALLIUS MYERS,

Manufacturer & Dealer in HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

RACING.

THE RACES over the Clarendon Course will commence on the 18th December, 1844.

FIRST DAY.

Three mile heats, Jocky Club Purse, $250
Entrance $30

SECOND DAY.

Two mile heats, purse $150
Entrance $20

THIRD DAY.

One mile heats, purse $100
Entrance $10

FOURTH DAY.

Proprietor's purse, $100
Entrance $20; three or more to make a race, best 3 in 5.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Dec. 6, 1844. {12-2t} Proprietor.

Newbernian, Newbern, Standard, Raleigh, Observer, Fayetteville, Tarboro' Press, Tarboro, N. C., and Republican, Petersburg, Va., will please publish above advertisement one time.

CARRIAGE AT AUCTION!!

I WILL SELL, at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock, A. M. in front of the Court-house, a comfortable and substantial **Family Carriage;** Also, a double sett of **Plated Harness,** left with me by a gentleman travelling.

WM. COOKE, Agent.
Dec. 6, '44. T. BURR, Auctioneer.

Wilmington Market,

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Dec. 6, 1844.

BACON—Hams,	9	a	10
Middlings,	7	a	8
Shoulders,	6	a	7
BEESWAX,	26	a	27
BUTTER,	15	a	18
BEEF, bbl.	5 00	a	6 00
CORN,	45	a	50
" Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE,	7½	a	9½
COTTON,	5	a	6
CANDLES,	12	a	25
FEATHERS,		none.	
FLAXSEED, tierce, 7 bush.	5 50	a	6 00
FLOUR,	60	a	70
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.	4 75	a	5 50
IRON,	8	a	9
LARD,	90	a	1 00
LIME, Thomastown,			
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.			12 00
Quarter flooring,			14 00
Bill lumber extra prices,			
River, Flooring boards,	11	a	12 00
do. wide,	5 50	a	6 00
Scantling,	4 50	a	5 00
Timber,	5 00	a	6 00
MOLASSES,	27	a	30
MACKEREL, No 1,		none.	
2,		none.	
3,	00	a	7
	5	a	5½
NAILS,			
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.	0 00	a	2 00
hard, ½ price,			
Tar,	1 18	a	1 20
Pitch,		a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	45	a	50
Sp. Turpt.	33	a	35
		a	85
OIL, Sperm,	90	a	1 00
PEASE, Ground,	60	a	65
Black eye,	45	a	50
Cow,	9 00	a	11 00
PORK,	5	a	5½
fresh	3 00	a	3 50
RICE,			
rough,	30	a	33
SALT, Turks Island, bushe		a	1 50
Liverpool, sack,	5	a	8
SOAP,	2 00	a	2 25
SHINGLES, country,	3 50	a	4 00
contract,	32	a	35
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30	a	38
Gin,	30	a	34
Whiskey,	12½	a	
STEEL,			
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	
dressed,			
R. O. Hhd. rough,	7 50	a	
dressed,			
SUGAR, West India,	7	a	
New Orleans,	7	a	
Loaf	10	a	
TALLOW,	7	a	8
TOBACCO, leaf,	4	a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec. 6.

Since our last, the weather has been what "Jack" would call, very "dirty." Rain has fallen, for first time we might say, since last spring, in considerable quantities; sufficient to swell our streams. Consequently country produce has arrived very freely during the past week. Large quantities of timber, which have been detained for months past, have found their way to our wharfs. From the same cause (the rise in our rivers,) Naval Stores have arrived very freely within the last ten days, and although the advices from Europe are rather favorable, prices are barely sustained.

Turpentine—Arrivals have exceeded 25,000 barrels, and sold principally at $2 00. The tendency is now downward.

Tar—Sales, $1 18; nominal.

Lumber—River, in good demand at our quotations.

Rice—Market bare.

There is little of importance doing in other kinds of produce. For particulars as to prices we would confidently refer to our prices current.

Freights—Gone up and are easily obtained, we believe. To New York, per bbl., 40 cts. To Boston, 50 cts. Lumber, per M., $6½ a $7.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	½	pr. ct.	prem
" " New York,	½	"	"
" " Boston,	½	"	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 40 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6½ a $7 00 per m.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	2 50	a $2	68½
" North county "	0 00	a 2	37½
	1 75	a 1	87½
Tar,	3 12½	a 0	00
Rice,	4	a	8½
Cotton			

Rates of Exchange in New York.

Boston par		Savannah	½ a ¾
Philadelphia	¼ dis.	Mobile	5 a 5½
Baltimore	¼ dis.	New Orleans	pm. ½ a ¼
Washington	¼ dis.	St. Louis	1½ a 2
Richmond,	1¼ a 1½	Louisville	¾ a 1
Raleigh	1½ a 2	Cincinnati	a 1½
Wilmington	1½ a 1¾	Nashville	¾ a 3½
Charleston	¼ a	Apalachicola	1½ a 2
Augusta	¾ a ⅝	Treas. Notes	par ¼ pr.
Macon	2 a —	Bills on London	5½ a 5¾
Columbus	2 a	do. on France	5f. 45

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, is due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

CANAL FLOUR.

50 BBLS. Superfine,
20 half barrels,
Just received per schr. Alaric, for sale by
WM. COOKE.

December 6, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act of Incorporation for the Clarendon Horse Guards.
Oct. 18, 1844. 5tf

Candles

25 BOXES Fayetteville mould Candles, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 10, 1844.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed to the NEW FIRE PROOF STORE in Nutt's building, one door North of Hall & Armstrong's, where they will be pleased to wait upon their friends.
BATTLE & BISHOP.
October 4, 1844. 3-tf

CORN and OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by WM. COOKE.

12 Bbls. Shad, 10 bls. Mattamuskeet Apples, calculated to keep, and good for family use. For sale by WM. COOKE.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. Galena, from N. York, 8 hhds P. R Sugar, 40 bags Laguira Coffee, 20 Boxes Family Soap. For sale by WM COOKE.

FOR RENT.

THE upper part of the commodious house fronting on Market street, over the store now occupied by the subscriber, and on the west side of the family residence of Mr. Guy C. Hotchkiss. Said dwelling is now being completed and fitted up in a style not inferior to any in the town of Wilmington, and from its location, and many advantages, having fourteen superior finished rooms, a new two story brick Kitchen, and a spacious yard, opening in Toomer's Alley, with all other requisites and conveniences, is well calculated and adapted for a genteel **Boarding House.**

The above is to be completed by the first of November, when possession will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.
V. R. PEIRSON.

WANTED, from 25 to 30 female hands to make up sundry articles of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Also, Wanted to *purchase*, two likely BOYS, from 10 to 14 years of age. V. R. PEIRSON.
to Oct. 18, 1844. 5tf

vent it.

DAIRY BUTTER,

trophe. PPLY of the above, put up expressly mented family use, in quarter, half and whole for the first offici per schooner A. F. Thorn, when the subscriber, who will be in vass w receipt of a superior article.
ov. 8th, 1844. WM. COOKE.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ELOPED from the subscriber, on the 1st instant, a negro man, named BILL, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, and a downward look when spoken to.

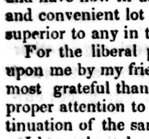
The said negro had on, when he left, a home-spun suit, (a round-about and pants,) and cap, but other clothes with him.

It is thought he will attempt to pass as a freeman, under an assumed name, as *William Hays*, or *Simmons*. He is known to visit his old haunts in the neighborhood of his wife, who is owned by Mr. Jos. Dunn, Duplin Co., and he no doubt ranges at times in the southern part of Wayne county, where he is, or has been, at work.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, at Mr. G. W. Bannerman's residence, Bladen county, or lodged in jail so I may get him again.
COLIN SHAW.
Gravilly Hill, Bladen Co., N. C.
Oct. 4th, 1844. 4-tf

P. S. "Standard," (Raleigh,) copy till forbid and foward bill to this office for collection.

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

New Goods ! New Goods ! !

JUST received from the Northern cities, a large assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing, for sale cheap, at wholesale or retail, by
D. TELLER.
On Market Street, under the dwelling of Mrs. Cowan, Wilmington, N. C.

N. B.—Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine my stock of Fancy and Dry Goods, before purchasing elsewhere.
D. T.
November 8, 1844, 8-tf

OAKLEY FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.
Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Coal,

LOOSE and in Hhds., just received from Philadelphia, per schr. Ellen, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Nov. 1st, 1844.

Just Received,

FROM New York, per A. F. Thorn, Ann Smith and Regulus,
22 Barrels Whiskey,
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
25 barrels Apple Brandy; for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Nov. 1st, 1844

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.—Our Country, Liberty, and God.—ALFRED L. PRICE, Printer.

TERMS.—$2 50 if paid in advance; $3 00 at the end of three months; $3 50 at the expiration of the year.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Having been induced, at the solicitation of some of the members of the Democratic party, to take charge of the Republican Press in this place, we will hereafter, on every Friday morning, issue a Democratic paper, under the above title, at the office of the late "*Wilmington Messenger*," in the Town of Wilmington.

As we have given a brief outline of the principles the "*Journal*" will advocate in our first number, we think it unnecessary again to reiterate the political doctrines it will be our constant and earnest endeavor to inculcate. On the present occasion, therefore, we will merely state, that the "*Journal*" will be the uncompromising opponent of each and every "link" in the whole of the "great chain" of Whig measures—a United States Bank—a Protective Tariff—the Bankrupt Act—Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c., &c.—While on the other hand it will, so far as our humble abilities will enable us, be the firm friend and supporter of the Constitution as it was left us by our fathers; and of a strict construction of that Constitution, thereby ensuring the rights of the several States which compose the Confederacy. But we set out with the idea of not going into details. It would be a needless tax upon the reader's time. Suffice it to say, that the "*Journal*" will be a DEMOCRATIC PAPER, and will always advocate Democratic men and Democratic measures.

Although the "*Journal*" will be a political paper, yet, in order that it may also be agreeable to the general reader, its columns will always be open to such items of intelligence as will be interesting to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, &c. Agriculture, Trade, the state of the Markets, &c., together with a slight glance at polite literature occasionally, will receive our attention.

We hope we will not be considered too "personal in our remarks" when we offer a few suggestions to our friends touching the necessity there exists for keeping on foot a Democratic Press in the Town of Wilmington.

In the first place, Wilmington is a place of the greatest commercial importance of any in the State: it is situated in a Democratic District: there is a great deal of intercourse carried on by the citizens of the lower portion of the State with this place, and consequently a Press here would be calculated to do as much good, in diffusing information, as perhaps at any other point in the State. Again, there are, we believe, three Federal to every one Democratic paper in the State, and this we feel confident, is the reason why North Carolina placed a Whig in her Gubernatorial Chair at our recent election: for we feel assured that it only requires a fair comparison to be instituted between the policy of the Federal and Democratic parties to ensure for the latter the most triumphant success. Well now, it is impossible for a Press to be kept up unless our friends will patronize it by subscribing themselves and inducing others to "go and do likewise." For, gentle reader, we suppose you are aware, and if you are not, we will tell you, that Printers and Editors are so far like other mortals that it requires something more than air to feed and kind wishes to clothe them. Therefore, we hope that every Democrat into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will do all he can to insure the success of the "*Journal*" and the cause of Democracy.
DAVID FULTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 21st, 1844.

Subscriber's names.	Residence.	No. copies.

NOTE.—It being out of our power to send a copy of our Prospectus to every person who might doubtless be disposed to exert himself to procure subscribers to the "JOURNAL," we have printed the Prospectus in our paper as it appears above, with the hope that our friends will cut it out and attach the same to a sheet of paper, and procure as many subscribers as they can conveniently, and send their names to us at as early a day as possible.

Notice.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stugs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, &c. &c.,
to which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line—Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from 1 gallon to ½ oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine ivory, and tortoise shell pocket combs, rose water, German and other colognes, &c., Castile, common, brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink, and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the

Patent Medicines,

which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of *Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, &c.*

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall UNDERSELL HIM. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. WM. SHAW.
October 18, 1844. 5tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

SPLENDID FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he will sell lower than those *pretended* cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrivals of the packets from Philadelphia.

I have engaged some of the *BEST WORKMEN* I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.
CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,
At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.
Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf

15 HHDS. Western Bacon Sides, (prime article,) for sale by JOHN HALL.
Oct. 18, 1844.—5-tf

A QUANTITY of first rate Ash Oars, for sale by Wm. COOKE.
September 19th, 1844.

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,
and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞ REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.
March 1, 1844 8-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramias

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.
M. LUCIANI.

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.
C. B. MORRIS.
March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞ He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING
March 15. 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.
March 22, 1844. 11-tf

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business.
JAMES I. BRYAN.
March 22, 1844 11-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per. cent. Commissions. JOHN HALL.
March 15, 1844. 10-tf

CORN.

Corn always on hand, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WM. COOKE.
Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-tf.

LETTER SHEET & FOOLSCAP BILLS OF LADING, for sale at this office.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Dwelling for Rent.

THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market-sts., which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding house, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to
W. C. LORD, or
M. LONDON.
Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-tf

NOTICE.

A Carriage & Horses will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE*, to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

Old Nash Brandy.

10 BBLS. old Nash Brandy, a prime article, warranted 10 years old. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 25, 1844.—6-tf

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages.

An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees.

October 4, 1844. 3 tf

Fresh Beef.

THE subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.
Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

In Store.

25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal,
For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 10, 1844.

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.
Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

S. OHIO,
TOBACCONIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has established a

TOBACCO & FRUIT STORE

in this place, on Market street, adjoining the Post Office, and directly opposite the Carolina Hotel, where he keeps constantly on hand every article in his line, viz:

The very best Imported CIGARS; Chewing TOBACCO of the best quality; SNUFF, Black & Yellow do.; ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. and every description of West India **FRUIT.** APPLES, CHESNUTS, ALMONDS, &c.

OYSTERS.

PICKLED OYSTERS, put up in JARS for the WEST INDIA MARKET, or family use. These OYSTERS are from JAMES RIVER, VA., and are not to be surpassed as regards quality or mode of putting up.

ORDERS thankfully received and promptly attended to.

S. G. solicits the patronage of those wishing to purchase articles in his line, and assures them that as to quality and price his GOODS cannot be beaten in the Wilmington Market.
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

In Store and for sale by
WM. COOKE,

1000 BUSHELS Turks Island Salt.
600 do. white Corn,
400 bushels Oats, 25 boxes Soap,
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1500 feet Ash Oars, all lengths,
10 bags Laguira Coffee, 10 bbls. Shad,
10 half bbls. Leaf Lard,
19 kegs Goshen Butter,
200 lbs. Brass Kettles, different sizes.
50 bales Hay.
Nov. 8, 1844.

JOHN HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street,—up stairs,

HAS FOR SALE

600 CASKS fresh Thomastown Lime,
Western Bacon, in hogsheads,
20 BBLS. Mess Pork,
10 " N. O. Molasses.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-tf

THE
GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
NEW YEAR,

Now is the very nick of time to subscribe for the New Year 1845.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER,

With the Largest Subscription List in the World!

☞TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—☜

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new, or old subscribers *not in arrears*, we offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,	$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year.	10
Twelve " " "	15
Seventeen " " "	20
Two " " " and 1 copy of either of the $3 Magazines,	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and 2 copies of either of the $3 Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,	10

☞ In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other *Family Journal*, at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

The Courier has become so well and favorably known through a triumphantly popular course of fourteen years, that it would be superfluous to say much on that subject here. We may remark, however, that to the industry, talent, and enterprise, which have for years kept this paper a bright exemplar for all its imitators, will continually be added the productions of every available writer, and continued judicious and liberal expenditures will continualy be made, as well in the Literary as the Typographical departments. Our means will always enable us to be in advance of all others, and we shall be so.

HISTORIES OF MODERN REPUBLICS.—A new and important announcement for the coming year, in addition to our already numerous popular features, will be a series of Condensed Histories of Modern Republics, by a fresh and vigorous writer, who will impart a world of important instruction to the rising generation, in this new and entertaining Romance of History.

POPULAR TOPOGRAPHY.—To gratify the growing appetite for a better knowledge of the important features of our great and glorious country, our past exertions shall be redoubled in future to present vivid pictures of American cities, towns, mountains, lakes, rivers, caves, scenery, etc. etc.

OUR ORIGINAL DOMESTIC TALES, ESSAYS, POEMS, &c., will continue regularly to be furnished by the best minds and pens in the country.—These chaste productions are acknowledged to be the best for useful instruction at the family fireside, that appear in any periodical.

OUR ENGRAVINGS comprise subjects in all branches of Art and Nature, suitable for the family circle, and appear in rapid succession.

OUR TRAVELLER is constantly traversing the world, in search of the wonderful and instructive.

OUR AGRICULTURIST occupies weekly an important space with all matters of interest for the noble tillers of the soil.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENTS, in Liverpool, London, Ireland, the East, &c., keep us regularly advised of all subjects of special interest.

OUR MARKETS AND PRICES CURRENT, embrace all the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of grain, produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money, and Lands: and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable value to the Traveller, Farmer, and all Business Classes whatever.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1844.

The Plebeian Tracts.

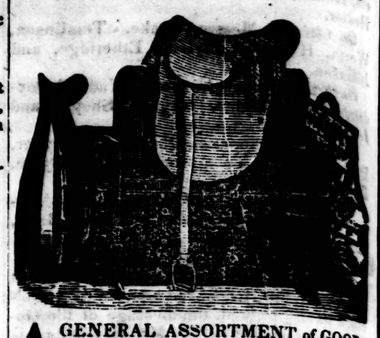
NOTICE TO DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, AND COMMITTEES.—In consequence of the increased demand for these popular Tracts, we have reduced the price from $2 50 to $2 per 100, and $20 per 1000. They are ably written, and completely explode the sophisms of the modern "*Junius.*" They should be largely ordered by our Democratic friends throughout the country. No Democrat should be without them. All orders sent to the *Plebeian Office.* Remittances in bills of specie-paying bank, accompanying the orders, will be received.

No. 1—The Injustice of the Tariff on Revenue Principles.

No. 2—The Injustice of the Tariff on Protective Principles.

LEVI D SLAMM, Publisher.
March, 15, 1844.

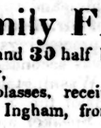
SADDLES.
HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Char ottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C.,
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

The Hanover House,



IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.
JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

Family Flour.

30 BBLS and 30 half bbls, superfine Canal Flour,
3 HHDS. Molasses, received this day, per schr. Samuel Ingham, from New York, and for sale by WM. COOKE.
September 18th, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
"DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"
(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE Undersigned propose to publish in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the miscalled *Whig* Party; believing them to be submissive of our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our peace and prosperity as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of that party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution, under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutuilate that power (the Veto,) which is now and was created for its safeguard, we cannot keep from viewing, as must every other true Democrat, his elevation to that seat, which he is now, and has been seeking for so many years, by every means in his power, as an era in the political history of our government, that must be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall hoist at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; and shall use every fair and honorable means to ensure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit of the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District, a reasonable and competent support; being more numerous they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and yet in the District where the Democracy have a majority, the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they have not a single one with the exception of one small sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we humbly submit, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong, does not demand at their hands some local vehicle of information on political subjects.
COLLINS & STROTHER.
September, 8, 1844.

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by
Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

WAX.

2000 LBS. Yellow Bees Wax, a prime article, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by
Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

Flour.

50 BBL fine, superior and cross Flour, from the Fayetteville Mills, received per steamer W. B. Meares. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 10, 1844.

ON HAND,

FRESH Goshen Butter;
Canal and Fayetteville Flour;
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine;
Good North Carolina Hams;
Dried Canvassed Beef; and sundry articles at fair prices A. J. BATTLE, Agent.
November 1st, 1844.—[7-2t

Coffee.

91 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

SALT AFLOAT.—The cargo of Br. schr. Morning Star, just in from Turks Island. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
November 22, 1844.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Wilmington Journal.

[EXTRA.]

FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1844.

☞ The PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, arrived here at about six o'clock last night. In order to spread it before our readers at the earliest moment we set to work upon it immediately, and have been ourself and our workmen, engaged upon it all last night. We hope our patrons will appreciate our endeavours to lay before them at the earliest moment all matters of importance, whatever the fatigue and inconvenience may be to us.

We have no time to make remarks this week, on this important document. In our next we expect to do so. We venture to say that ours is the first edition of the "*Message*," issued from any press in the State. Hurrah for the Journal office!!!

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued cause for expressing our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the benefits and blessings which our country, under his kind Providence has enjoyed during the past year. Notwithstanding the exciting scenes through which we have passed, nothing has occurred to disturb the general peace, or to derange the harmony of our political system. The great moral spectacle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating in number to 20,000,000 of people, having performed the high and important function of electing their Chief Magistrate for the term of four years, without the commission of any acta of violence, or the manifestation of a spirit of insubordination to the laws. The great and inestimable right of suffrage, has been exercised by all who were invested with it, under the laws of the different States, in a spirit dictated alone by a desire, in the selection of the agent, to advance the interests of the country, and to place beyond jeopardy the institutions under which it is our happiness to live. That the deepest interest has been manifested by all our countrymen in the result of the election, is not less true, than highly creditable to them. Vast multitudes have assembled, from time to time, at various places, for the purpose of canvassing the merits and pretensions of those who were presented for their suffrages; but no armed soldiery has been necessary to restrain, within proper limits, the popular zeal, or to prevent violent outbreaks. A principle much more controlling was found in the love of order and obedience to the laws, which with mere individual exceptions, every where possesses the American mind, and controls with an influence far more powerful than hosts of armed men. We cannot dwell upon this picture without recognizing in it that deep and devoted attachment on the part of the People, to the institutions under which we live, which proclaims their perpetuity.—The great objection which has always prevailed against the election, by the People, of their Chief Executive officer, has been the apprehension of tumults and disorders, which might involve in ruin the entire Government. A security against this, is found not only in the fact before alluded to, but in the additional fact that, we live under a confederacy embracing already twenty-six States; no one of which has power to control the election The popular vote in each State is taken at the time appointed by the laws, and such vote is announced by its Electoral College, without reference to the decision of the other States. The right of suffrage, and the mode of conducting the election, is regulated by the laws of each State; and the election is distinctly federative in all its prominent features. Thus it is that, unlike what might be the results under a consonsolidated system, riotous proceedings, should they prevail, could only affect the elections in single States, without disturbing, to any dangerous extent, the tranquility of others. The great experiment of a political confederacy—each member of which is supreme—as to all matters appertaining to its local interests, and its internal peace and hapiness,—while by a voluntary compact with others, it confides to the united power of all, the protection of its citizens, in matters not domestic—has been so far crowned with complete success. The world has witnessed its rapid growth in wealth and population; and, under the guide and direction of a superintending Providence, the developements of the past may be regarded but as the shadowing forth of the mighty future. In the bright prospects of that future, we shall find, as patriots and philanthropists, the highest inducements to cultivate and cherish a love of union, and to frown down every measure or effort which may be made to alienate the States, or the People of the States, in sentiment and feeling, from each other. A rigid and close adherence to the terms of our political compact, and, above all, a sacred observance of the guarranties of the Constitution, will preserve union on a foundation which cannot be shaken; while personal liberty is placed beyond hazard or jeopardy. The guarantee of religious freedom, of the freedom of the press, of the liberty of speech, of the trial by jury, of the habeas corpus, and of the domestic institutions of each of the States—leaving the private citizen in the full exercise of the high and ennobling attributes of his nature, and to each State the privilege, which can only be judiciously exerted by itself, of consulting the means best calculated to advance its own happiness;—these are the great and important guarrantees of the Constitution, which the lovers of liberty must cherish, and the advocates of union must ever cultivate. Preserving these, and avoiding all interpolations by forced construction, under the guise of an imagined expediency, upon the Constitution, the influence of our political system is destined to be as actively and as beneficially felt on the distant shores of the Pacific, as it is now on those of the Atlantic Ocean. The only formidable impediments in the way of its successful expansion (time and space) are so far in the progress of modification, by the improvements of the age, as to render no longer speculative the ability of Representatives from that remote region to come up to the Capitol, so that their constituents shall participate in all the benefits of Federal legislation. Thus it is that, in the progress of time, the inestimable principles of civil liberty will be enjoyed by millions yet unborn, and the great benefits of our system of Government be extended to now distant and unin habited regions. In view of the vast wilderness yet to be reclaimed, we may well invite the lover of freedom, of every land, to take up his abode among us, and assist us in the great work of advancing the standard of civilization, and giving a wider spread to the arts and refinements of cultivated life. Our prayers should evermore be offered up to the Father of the Universe for his wisdom to direct us in the path of our duty, so as to enable us to consummate these high purposes.

One of the strongest objections which has been urged against confederacies, by writers on Government, is, the liability of the members to be tampered with by foreign Governments, or the People of foreign States, either in their local affairs, or in such as affected the peace of others, or endangered the safety of the whole Confederacy. We cannot hope to be entirely exempt from such attempts on our peace and safety. The United States are becoming too important in population and resources not to attract the observation of other nations. It, therefore, may, in the progress of time, occur that opinions entirely abstract in the States in which they may prevail, and in no degree affecting their domestic institutions, may be artfully, but secretly, encouraged with a view to undermine the Union. Such opinions may become the foundation of political parties, until at last, the conflict of opinion, producing an alienation of friendly feeling among the People of the different States, may involve in one general destruction the happy institutions under which we live. It should ever be borne in mind, that what is true in regard to individuals, is equally so in regard to States. An interference of one in the affairs of another, is the fruitful source of family dissensions and neighborhood disputes; and the same cause affects the peace, happiness and prosperity of States. It may be most devoutly hoped thaf the good sense of the American People will ever be ready to repel all such attempts, should they ever be made.

There has been no material change in our foreign relations since my last Annual Message to Congress. With all the Powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly terms. Indeed, it affords me much satisfaction to state, that at no former period has the peace of that enlightened and important quarter of the globe ever been, apparently, more firmly established. The conviction that peace is the true policy of nations, would seem to be growing and becoming deeper amongst the enlightened every where; and there is no people who have a stronger interest in cherishing the sentiments, and adopting the means of preserving and giving it permanence, than those of the United States. Amongst these, the first and most effective are, no doubt, the strict observance of justice, and the honest and punctual fulfilment of all engagements. But it is not to be forgotten that, in the present state of the world, it is no less necessary to be ready to enforce their observance and fulfilment, in reference to ourselves, than to observe and fulfil them, on our part, in regard to others.

Since the close of your last session, a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending. Should it, during your session, be brought to a definitive conclusion, the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would, however, again call your attention to the recommendations contained in previous messages, designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that Territory. The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extended line of land travel, would enable our citizens to migrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provision of the existing convention for the joint occupation of the Territory by subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States, more available than heretofore to the latter. These posts would constitute places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of attack from the Indians, and be enabled to recover from the exhaustion of a long line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made which should spread over him the ægis of our laws, so as to afford protection to his person and property when he shall have reached his distant home. In this latter respect, the British Government has been much more careful of the interests of such of her people as are to be found in that rountry, than the United States. She has made necessary provision for their security and protection against the acts of the viciously disposed and lawless; and her emigrant reposes in safety under the panoply of her laws.—Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation, such measures are necessary. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor; and the best efforts of the Government will continue to be directed to this end.

It would have given me the highest gratification, in this, my last annual communtcation to Congress, to have been able to announce to you the complete and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable, should be, with the greatest promptitude, removed,—that it must be regarded as cause of regret, that any unnecessary delays should be permitted to intervene. It is true that, in a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded to, are, altogether, insignificant in amount, when compared with the ample resources of that great nation; but they, nevertheless, more particularly that limited class which arise under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulged in at the time the wrong was committed, of their being engaged in the slave-trade,—deeply affect the sensibilities of this Government and People. Great Britain having recognized her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases, leaves nothing to be regretted upon the subject, as to all cases prior to the Treaty of Washington, than the delay in making suitable reparation in such of them as fall plainly within the principle of others, which she has long since adjusted. The injury inflicted by delays in the settlement of these claims, fall with severity upon the individual claimants, and makes a strong appeal to her magnanimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement. Other matters, arising out of the construction of existing treaties, also remain unadjusted, and will continue to be urged upon her attention.

The labors of the joint commission appointed by the two Governments to run the dividing line, establishdd by the Treaty of Washington, were, unfortunately, much delayed in the commencement of the season, by the failure of Congress, at its last session, to make a timely appropriation of funds to meet the expenses of the American party, fand by other causes. The United States Commissioner, however, expresses his expectation that, by increased diligence and energy, the party will be able to make up for lost time.

We continue to receive assurances of the most friendly feelings on the part of all the other European powers; with each, and all of whom, it is so obviously our interest to cultivate the most amicable relations. Nor can I anticipate the occurrence of any event which would be likely, in any degree, to disturb those relations. Russia, the great northern power, under the judicious sway of her Emperor, is constantly advancing in the road of science and improvement; while France, guided by the councils of her wise sovereign, pursues a course calculated to consolidate the general peace. Spain has obtained a breathing spell of some duration from the internal convulsions which have, through so many years, marred her prosperity; while Austria, the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and the other powers of Europe, reap a rich harvest of blessings from the prevailing peace.

I informed the two Houses of Congress in my message of December last, that instruction had been given to Mr. Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin, to negotiate a treaty with the Germanic States composing the Zoll Verein, if it could be done—stipulating, as far as it was practicable to accomplish it, for a reduction of the heavy and onerous duties levied on our tobacco, and other leading articles of agricultural production; and yielding, in return, on our part a reduction of duties on such articles, the production of their industry, as should not come into competition, or but a limited one, with articles the product of our manufacturing industry. The Executive, in giving such instructions, considered itself as acting in strict conformity with the wishes of Congress, as made known through several measures which it had adopted, all directed to the accomplishment of this important result. The treaty was, therefore negotiated; by which essential reductions were secured in the duties levied by the Zoll Verein, on tobacco, rice and lard, accompanied by a stipulation for the admission of raw cotton, free of duty. In exchange for which highly important concessions, a reduction of duties, imposed by the laws of the United States on a variety of articles, most of which were admitted free of all duty under the act of Congress commonly known as the Compromise law, and but few of which were produced in the United States, was stipulated for on our part. This treaty was communicated to the Senate at an early day of its last session, but not acted upon until near its close; when, for the want, as I am bound to presume, of full time to consider it, it was laid on the table. This procedure had the effect of virtually rejecting it, in consequence of a stipulation contained in the treaty that its ratification should be exchanged on or before a day which ha already passed. The Executive, acting upon the fair interference that the Senate did not intend its absolute rejection, gave instructions to our Minister at Berlin to re-open the negotiation so far as to obtain an extension of time for the exchange of ratifications. I regret, however, to say that his efforts, in this respect, have been unsuccessful. I am, nevertheless, not without hope that, the great advantages which were intended to be secured by the treaty, may yet be realized.

I am happy to inform you that, Belgium has, by an "arrete royale," issued in July last, assimilated the flag of the United States to her own, so far as the direct trade between the two countries is concerned. This measure will prove of gret servicea to our shipping interest; the trade having, heretofore, been carried on chiefly in foreign bottoms. I flatter myself that she will speedily resort to a modification of her system, relating to the tobacco trade, which would decidedly benefit the agriculture of the United-states, and operate to the mutual advantage of both countries.

No definite intelligence has yet been received from our Minister, of the conclusion of a Treaty with the Chinese Empire; but enough is known to induce the strongest hopes that, the mission will be crowned with success.

With Brszil our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The commercial intercourse between that growing Empire and the United-states is becoming daily of greater importance to both; and it is the interest of both that, the firmest relation of amity and good will, should continue to be cultivated between them.

The Republic of New Grenada still withholds, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts have been employed by our Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Blackford to produce a different result—indemnity in the case of the brig "Morris." And the Congress of Venezuela, although an arrangement has been effected between our Minister, and the Minister of foreign affairs of that government, for the payment of $18,000, in discharge of its liabilities in the same case—has altogether neglected to make provison for its payment. It is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these claims.

Our late Minister to Chili, Mr. Pendleton, has returned to the United-states without having effected an adjustment in the second claim of the Macedonian, which is delayed on grounds altogether frivolous and untenable. Mr. Pendleton's successor has been directed to urge the claim in the strongest terms; and, in the event of a failure to obtain a permanent adjustment, to report the fact to the Executive at as early a day as possible, so that the whole matter may be communicated to Congress.

At your last session, I submitted. to the attention of Congress, the Convention with the Republic of Peru of the 17th of March, 1841, providing for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United-states against that Republic; but no definitive actioe was taken upon the subject. I again invite to it your attention and prompt action.

In my last annual Message, I felt it to be my duty to make known to Congress, in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has so long existed between Mexico and Texas; which, since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursions, attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now, what I then said that, after eight years of feeble and ineffectual efforts to recover Texas, it was time that the war should have ceased. The United-states had a direct interest in the question. The contiguity of the two nations to our territory was but too well calculated to involve our peace.—Unjust suspicions were engendered in the mind of one or the other of the belligerents against us; and, as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered. In addition to which, it must have been obvious to all that the exhaustion produced by the war, subjected both Mexico and Texas to the interference of other powers; which, without the interposition of this Government, might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United-states. This Government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities upon terms honorable alike to both the belligerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, almost without an object, to persevere in the war, and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well-known dispositions of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United-states.

Since your last session, Mexico has threatened to renew the war and has either made, or proposes to make, formidable preparations for invading Texas. She has issued decrees and proclamations, preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats, revolting to humanity; and which if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negotiation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas. The Executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings, and it felt it to be due, as well to itself as to the honor of the country, that a strong representation should be made to the Mexican Government upon the subject. This was accordingly done, as will be seen by the copy of the accompanying despatch from the Secretary of State to the United States Envoy at Mexico. Mexico has no right to jeopard the peace of the world by urging any longer a useless and fruitless contest. Such a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. Why should it be on this? A war of desolation, sach as is now threatened by Mexico, cannot be waged without involving our peace and tranquility. It is idle to believe that such a war could be looked upon with indifference by our own citizens, inhabiting adjoining States; and our neutrality would be violated, in despite of all efforts on the part of the government to prevent it. The country is settled by emigrants from the United States, under invitation held out to them by Spain and Mexico. Those emigrants have left behind them friends and relatives who would not fail to sympathize with them in their difficulties, and who would be led by those sympathies to participate in their struggles, however energetic the action of the government to prevent it. Nor would the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and who are in possession of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive. The inclinations of those numerous tribes lead them invariably to war whenever pretexts exist.

Mexico had no just ground of displeasure against this government or people for negotiating the treaty. What interest of hers was effected by the treaty?—She was despoiled of nothing, since Texas was forever lost to her. The independence of Texas was recognized by several of the leading powers of the earth. She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course which she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness.—Her government and people decided on annexation to the United States; and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanent happinsss and glory. What principle of good faith then was violated? So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure sho'ld have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to reconquer Texas had been exhibited, I repeat, by eight—now nine—years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the meantime Texas has been growing in population and resources. Emigration has flowed into her tetritory, from all parts of the world, in a current which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between that young republic and herself. Texas, at no distant day, if she continues separate and detached from the United States, will inevitably seek to consolidate her strength by adding to her domain the contiguous provinces of Mexico. The spirit of revolt from the control of the Central Government has, heretofore, manifested itself in some of those provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessation of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season. The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty. The Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable. No negotiation upon that point could have been undertaken between the U. S. & Mexico, in advance of the ratification of the treaty. We should have had no right—no power—no authority, to have conducted such a negotiation; and to have undertaken it, it would have been an assumption equally revolting to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance: while to have proposed in advance of annexation, to satisfy Mexico for any contingent interest she might have in Texas, would have been to have treated Texas, not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico. This assumption could not have been acted on by the Executive, without setting at defiance your own solemn declaration that that Republic was an independent state. Mexico had, it is true, threatened war against the United States, in the event the treaty of annexation was ratified.—The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by this threat. It presented in this, the spirit of our people, who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but nothing to intimidation. A war, under any circumstances, is greatly to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the condition of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power, of our own continent, upon matters highly interesting to both, and that upon a naked and unsustained pretention of claim by a third power, to control the free will of the power with whom we treat—devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the executive does not hesitate to say that, the people of the U. S. would be ready to brave all consequences, sooner than submit to such condition. But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive, and I must express frankly the opinion that, had the treaty been ratified by the senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between the two conntries. Seeing then that new preparations for hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas had adopted the suggestion of the Executive upon the subject of annexation, it could not passively have folded its arms and permitted a war, threatened to be accompanied by every act that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against her, because she had done so.

Other considerations of a controlling character influenced the course of the executive. The treaty which had thus been negotiated, had failed to receive the ratification of the senate.—One of the chief objections which was urged against it, was found to consist in the fact, that the question of annexation had not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States. However untenable such an objection was esteemed to be, in view of the unquestionable power of the executive to negotiate the treaty, and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole subject to Congress, as the best expounder of popular sentiment. No definitive action having been taken on the subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the states and the people. The great popular election which has just terminated, afford the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the states, and the people upon it. Pending that issue it became the imperative duty of the executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation was still before the American people, and that until their decision was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to forestall their judgment, and could not be looked upon with indifference. I am most happy to inform you, that no such invasion has taken place; and I trust that whatever your action may be upon it, Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter by a resort to peaceful expedients, in preference to those of arms. The decision of the people and the states, on this great and interesting subject, has been decisively manifested. The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration. By the treaty itself, all collateral and incidental issues, which were calculated to divide and distract the public councils, were carefully avoided. These were left to the wisdom of the future to determine. It presented, I repeat, the isolated question of annexation; and in that form it has been submitted to the ordeal of public sentiment. A controlling majority of the people, and a large majority of the states, have decided in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress, from their respective constituents, in terms the most emphatic. It is the will of both the people and the states, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and immediately. It may be hoped that in carrying into execution the public will, thus declared, all collateral issues may be avoided. Future legislatures can best decide as to the number of states which should be formed out of the territory, when the time has arrived, for deciding that question. So with all others. by the treaty, the United States has assumed the payment of the debts of Texas, to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000; to be paid, with the exception of a sum falling short of $400,000, exclusively out of the proceeds of the sales of her public lands. We could not, with honor, take the lands, without assuming the full payment of all incumbrances upon them.

Nothing has occurred since your last session to induce a doubt that the disposition of Texas remains unaltered. No intimation of an altered determination, on the part of her Government and people, has been furnished to the Executive. She still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system; while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our coastwise and foreign trade, to an amount almost incalculable—the enlargement of the market for our manufactures—a constantly growing market for our agricultural productions—safety to our frontiers, and additional strength and stability to the Union,—these are the results which would rapidly develope themselves, upon the consummation of the measure of annexation. In such event, I will not doubt but that Mexico would find her true interest to consist in meeting the advances of this Government in a spirit of amity

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any other quarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should interfere in no respect with the rights of any other nation. There cannot be gathered from the act, any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this Continent. We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisitions of Territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading powers of Europe have made, from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquest made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or acts of diplomacy essayed to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent herself, she asks to be received into our Union. It is a question for our own decision, whether she shall be received or not.

The two Governments having already agreed, through their respective organs, on the terms of annexation, I would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution, or act, to be perfected and made binding on the two countries, when adopted in like manner by the Government of Texas.

In order that the subject may be fully presented in all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place, in reference to it, since the adjournment of Congress, between the United States, Texas, and Mexico, is herewith transmitted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the Convention concluded between the United States and Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, have been transmitted through our Minister, for the concurrence of the Mexican Government; but, although urged thereto, no action has yet been had on the subject; nor has any answer been given which would authorize a favorable conclusion in the future.

The Decree of September, 1843, in relation to the retail trade, the order for the expulsion of foreigners, and that of a more recent date in regard to passports—all of which are considered as in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries, have led to a correspondence of considerable length between the Minister for Foreign Relations and our Representative at Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. They remain still unadjusted; and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texian troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our Government; and the forcible entry into the Custom House at Bryarly's Landing, on Red River, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away theretrom the goods seized by the Collector of the Customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted; so far as the powers of the Executive extend. The correspondence between the two Governments in reference to both subjects, will be found amongst the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances, with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Congress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend.

The greatly improved condition of the Treasury, affords a subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury notes, to a large amount, has passed away; and, after the payment of upwards of $7,000,000, on account of the interest, and in redemption of more than $5,000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of Jan. next, and setting apart upwards of $2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of $7,000,000, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year. Should the Treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the Government has invited their return to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great facilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that, under a well-regulated system of finance, the Government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

The only remaining subject of regret is, that the remaining stocks of the Government do not fall due at an earlier day; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well worthy the considerat on of Congress whether the law establishing the sinking fund—under the operation of which the debts of the Revolution and last war with Great Britian were, to a great extent, extinguished—should not, with proper modifications, (so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and limited in amount to a specific sum,) be re-enacted. Such provision, which would authorize the Government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great exteut, those fluctuations in the price of its securities; which might, under other circumstances affect its credit. No apprehensiou of this sort is, at this moment, entertained; since the stock of the Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that, under the existing financial system—resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816.—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between different parts of the Union which, in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount, the great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the currency in most of the states—are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incident to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States—where so many inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount, require the closest vigilance on the part of the Government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their custody is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and to extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nomially increased, and the speculative mania every where seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists; and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty. Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overrun with an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of the Governmeut to guard against this state of thiugs. The depositories must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the Government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their bankiug capital, or as the foundatiou of au enlarged circulatiou. The Goverumeut, through its revenue has, at all times an important part to perform in connexion with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter; or, aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to [illegible] greatly augmented by too large a [illegible] revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unforseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found to conflict with the Constitntion. A fancied expediency is elevated above constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labor and production; is resorted to under various pretexts for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Government stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated speculatiou, involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the Government; and that whateve, exists beyond, should be reduced or modified. This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of a sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would at all times suggest to the Legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country.—Composed as in the Uunion, of separate and independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail in consu ting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole; and thus ensure that permanency in the policy of the Government without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task reets with Congress; and the Executive can do no more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of war, for exhibition of the condition of the army; and recommend to you, as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains. The Secretary in no degree exaggerates the great importance, of pressing forward, without delay, in the work of srecting and finishing the fortifications, to which he particularly alludes. Much has been done towards placing our cities and roadsteads in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attack, within the last four years; hut considering the new elements which have been, of late years, employed in the propelling of ships, utpe formidable implements of destruction which have been brought into service we cannot be too active or vigilant in nreparing and perfecting the means of defence. I refer you, also, to his report for a full statement of the condition of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction.—The Executive has abated no effort in carrying into effect the well-established policy of the Government, which contemplates a removal of all the tribee residing within the limits of the several Stotes, beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the count y at the prospect of an early consummation of this object. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life; and through the operation of the schools established among them, aided by the efforts of the pious men of various religious denominations—who devote themselves to the task of their improvement—we may fondly hope that, the remains of the formidable tribes which were once masters of this country will, in their transition from the savage state, to a condition of refinement and cultivation, add another bright trophy to adorn the labors of a well-directed philanthropy.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will explain to you the situation of that branch of the service. The present organization of the Department, imparts to its operations great efficiency; but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, into two Bureaux. The suqjects, as now arranged, are incongruous, and require, to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar.

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organixation; and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the slave-trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by beefficial results.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not yet been commenced towards the establishment of the Navy Yard at Memphis. So soon as the title is perfected, no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of your cnosideration, whether Congress should not direct the establishment of a rope-walk, in connection with the contemplated Navy Yrrd, as a measure not only of economy but as highly useful and necessary. The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston; and the advantrges of a similar establishment, convenient to the hemp-growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary presents other matters to your consideration, of an important character in connection with the service.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued sause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact that, the affairs of the Department, for the last four years, have been so conducted as from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office a debt of nearly $00,000 existed against the Deportment, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Derartment, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of its present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatert vigilance ane economy. The laws have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to the public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system. There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed. Should such a measure be carried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cunnot well be doubted but that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upoc the Treasury. Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It may in general be asserted that, radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department will be enabled to [illegible] such as to [illegible] tion of any [illegible] ties upon the [illegible] and a larger discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained, that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy, in case of emergency by the ships so employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the navy will not escape your observation.—The application of steam to the purposes of naval warfare, cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country. Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a great extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the transportation of the mails on our principal water courses, lakes and parts of our coast, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed; and would, of themselves, constitute a formidable force, in order to repel attacks from abroad. We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steam ships to their naval armaments; and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States, therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy; and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government; and it will not, I trust, appear out of place, for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidly, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus, it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens, who, from time to time, have been drawn to the seat of Government for the settlement of their transactions with the Goverment, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The Government which is not just to its own people, can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world. At the same time, the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate more immediately to the great concerns of the country.—Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed; accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility, on the part of the receiving and disbursing agents. The fact, in illustration of the truth of this remark, deserves to be noticed, that the revenues of the Government, amounting, in the last four years, to upwards of $120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed, through the numerous Governmental agents, without the loss, by default, of any amount worthy of serious commentary.

The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure under suitable agents; and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress, the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protection of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the expenditures are but too apt to enure to the benefit of individuals; without reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional—the public interests and the general good.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the interests of this District, over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regretted should there be, at any time, ground to complin of neglect on the part of a community which, attached as it is from the parental care of the state of Virginia and Maryland; can only expect aid from Congress, as its local legislature. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane, who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service. For the necessities in this behalf, to invite your particular attention to the report of the secretary of the navy.

I have thus, gentemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration.—Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have ass